

• A. R. Datt, Delhi.

(March 26, 1923.)

FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

The photograph shows:—*First row* (seated, from left to right)—Mr. F. F. Monk, Principal, St. Stephen's College; Mr. Kidar Nath, Principal, Rajas' College; Rev. F. J. Western, Rector; Hon. Mian Sir Mian Shafi, Pro-Chancellor; H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Reading, Chancellor; Dr. H. S. Gour, Vice-Chancellor; Mr. K. C. Roy, Treasurer; Mr. G. M. D. Sutti, Registrar; Mr. C. A. Barron, Chief Commissioner, Delhi. *Second row* (standing, from left to right)—Mr. S. N. Mukarji, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K. A. Pirzada Muzaffar Hussain, Mr. Paatey Lal, Mr. Kishen Dayal, Prof. V. G. Kafe, Mr. L. T. Watkins, Mr. Khub Ram, Colonel Stuart, Military Secretary to the Viceroy. *Third row* (standing, from left to right)—Mr. K. C. De and Mr. Shiv Narain.



THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CALENDAR
1922-23



THE.
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

CALENDAR
1922-23



Calcutta :
LAL CHAND & SONS, 76, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD

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THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

ALMANAC

1st May, 1922 to 30th April, 1924

MAY, 1922.

1	M	University of Delhi incorporated
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	

7	S	
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	

14	S	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	

21	S	
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	Empire Day.
25	Th	
26	F	Jumat-ul-Wida.
27	S	

28	S	
29	M	Id-ul-Fitr.
30	Tu	
31	W	First Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council.

JUNE, 1922.

1			
2	F	First Meeting of the Procedure Committee.	
3	S	Meeting of the Procedure Committee.	
		Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council. Meeting of	
		the Procedure Committee. <i>King-Emperor's Birthday.</i>	
4	S		
5	M		
6	Tu	Meeting of the Procedure Committee.	
7	W	Meetings of the Provisional Executive Council.	
8	Th		
9	F		
10	S	First Meeting of the Finance Committee.	
11	S		
12	M	First Meeting of the Academic Council. Meeting of the	
		Finance Committee.	
13	Tu	Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council. Meeting of	
		the Finance Committee. First Meeting of the Admission	
		Committee.	
14	W		
15	Th		
16	F		
17	S		
18	S		
19	M		
20	Tu		
21	W		
22	Th		
23	F		
24	S	Meeting of the Admission Committee.	
25	S		
26	M		
27	Tu		
28	W		
29	Th		
30	F		

JULY, 1922.

1 S

2 S
3 M
4 Tu
5 W
6 Th
7 F
8 S

Meeting of the Academic Council.

9 S
10 M
11 Tu
12 W
13 Th
14 F
15 S

16 S
17 M
18 Tu
19 W
20 Th
21 F
22 S

University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.

23 S
24 M
25 Tu
26 W
27 Th
28 F
29 S

University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.

30 S
31 M

AUGUST, 1922.

1	T <u>u</u>	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Id-ul-Zuha.

6	S	
7	M	Solono.
8	T <u>u</u>	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	

13	S	
14	M	
15	T <u>u</u>	
16	W	Janam Ashtami.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	

20	S	
21	M	
22	T <u>u</u>	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	

27	S	
28	M	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	T <u>u</u>	
30	W	
31	Th	Muharram.

SEPTEMBER, 1922.

1	F	} Muharram.
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	S	} Daschra.

OCTOBER, 1922.

1	S	University of Patna incorporated, 1917.
2	M	
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	S	

8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	
13	F	
14	S	University of the Panjab incorporated, 1881.

15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	Diwali.
21	S	Gordhan.

22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	
28	S	

29	S	
30	M	
31	Tu	

NOVEMBER, 1922.

1	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
2	Th	
3	F	Id-i-Milad.
4	S	Ganga Ashram.
5	S	
6	M	
7	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
8	W	
9	Th	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1889.
10	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	Tu	
15	W	First Meeting of the Library Committee.
16	Th	Meeting of the Admission Committee.
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	

DECEMBER, 1922.

1 F { University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920.
2 S Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.

3 S
4 M
5 Tu
6 W
7 Th State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, 1911.
8 F Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din.
9 S

10 S
11 M University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12 Tu Imperial Durbar, 1911.
13 W
14 Th
15 F
16 S

17 S
18 M Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council.
19 Tu
20 W Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council.
21 Th
22 F
23 S

24 S
25 M
26 Tu
27 W
28 Th
29 F
30 S } Christmas.

31 S

JANUARY, 1923.

1	M	New Year's Day.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	Meeting of the Admission Committee.
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	Horse Show Fair.
21	S	
22	M	Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council. <i>Basant Panchmi.</i>
23	Tu	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
24	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

FEBRUARY, 1923.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	Meeting of the Provisional Executive Council.

4	S	
5	M	Meeting of the Library Committee.
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	

11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	Sheoratri.
14	W	
15	Th	First Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
16	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
17	S	

18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	
22	Th	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	First Meeting of the Court.

11

MARCH, 1923.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	S	Holi.
4	S	
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	S	Meeting of the Court
11	S	
12	M	
13	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council
14	W	Budho Mata.
15	Th	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
21	W	
22	Th	Meeting of the Court.
23	F	First Meeting of the Executive Council. Meeting of the Court.
24	S	Indian Universities' Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	S	University of Dacca incorporated, 1920.
26	M	First Convocation of the University of Delhi.
		<i>Ram Naumi.</i>
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	
30	F	Good Friday.
31	S	Saturday before Easter.

APRIL, 1923.

1	S	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	M	Easter Monday. <i>Shab-i-Barat.</i>
3	Tu	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
4	W	
5	Th	Meeting of the Finance Committee.
6	F	
7	S	

8	S	
9	M	
10	Tu	
11	W	
12	Th	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
13	F	Baisakhi.
14	S	

15	S	
16	M	
17	Tu	
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	S	

22	S	
23	M	
24	Tu	Meeting of the Finance Committee.
25	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.
26	Th	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of the Academic Council.

29	S	
30	M	

MAY, 1923.

1	Tu	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922.	
2	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.	
3	Th		
4	F		
5	S	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.	
6	S		
7	M		
8	Tu		
9	W		
10	Th		
11	F	Jumat-ul-Wida.	
12	S	Meeting of the Academic Council.	
13	S		
14	M	Meeting of the Academic Council.	
15	Tu		
16	W		
17	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.	
18	F	Id-ul-Fitr.	
19	S	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.	
20	S		
21	M		
22	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.	
23	W		
24	Th	Empire Day. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]	
25	F	Meeting of the Faculty of Arts.	
26	S		
27	S		
28	M		
29	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.	
30	W		
31	Th		

JUNE, 1923.

1	F	
2	S	King-Emperor's Birthday.
3	S	
4	M	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
5	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
6	W	
7	Th	Meeting of the Executive Council.
8	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
9	S	
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	Meeting of the Academic Council.
13	W	Meeting of the Executive Council.
14	Th	
15	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	Meeting of the Executive Council.
19	Tu	
20	W	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
21	Th	Meeting of the Academic Council.
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	Meetings of the Academic Council and Faculty of Arts.
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	Meeting of the Academic Council.
30	S	Meetings of the Executive Council and Academic Council.

JULY, 1923.

1	S					
2	M					
3	Tu					
4	W					
5	Th					
6	F					
7	S					
8	S					
9	M					
10	Tu					
11	W					
12	Th					
13	F					
14	S					
15	S					
16	M					
17	Tu					
18	W					University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
19	Th					
20	F					
21	S					
22	S					
23	M					
24	Tu					
25	W					Id-ul-Zuha. University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
26	Th					
27	F					
28	S					Meeting of the Executive Council.
29	S					
30	M					
31	Tu					

AUGUST, 1923.

1	W
2	Th
3	F
4	S

University of Nagpur incorporated, 1923.

5	S
6	M
7	Tu
8	W
9	Th
10	F
11	S

12	S
13	M
14	Tu
15	W
16	Th
17	F
18	S

19	S
20	M
21	Tu
22	W
23	Th
24	F
25	S

} Muharram

26	S
27	M
28	Tu
29	W
30	Th
31	F

Solono.

Osmania University incorporated, 1919.

Qulab Punkha Fair.

SEPTEMBER, 1923.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	Janam Ashtami.
4	Tu	
5	W	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	

OCTOBER, 1923.

1	M	University of Patna incorporated, 1917.
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	S	
7	S	Meeting of the Faculty of Science.
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	S	{ Meeting of the Selection Committee. Meeting of the Executive Council.
14	S	
15	M	University of the Panjab incorporated, 1882.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
23	Tu	Id-i-Milad.
24	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.
25	Th	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of the Selection Committee.
28	S	
29	M	Meeting of the Executive Council.
30	Tu	Meetings of the Faculties of Arts and Science.
31	W	Meeting of the Academic Council.

NOVEMBER, 1923.

1 Th
2 F
3 S

4 S
5 M
6 Tu
7 W
8 Th
9 F
10 S

Meeting of the Academic Council.
 } Diwali.
 Gordhan.

11 S
12 M
13 Tu
14 W
15 Th
16 F
17 S

Meeting of the Academic Council.
 Meeting of the Executive Council.
 University of Allahabad incorporated, 1889. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]

18 S
19 M
20 Tu
21 W
22 Th
23 F
24 S

Guru Nanak's Birthday.

25 S
26 M
27 Tu
28 W
29 Th
30 F

Meeting of the Selection Committee.
 Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]

DECEMBER, 1923.

1	S	{ University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920. Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	S	
3	M	Meetings of the Building Committee and the Academic Council.
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	Meeting of the Selection Committee.
7	F	
8	S	State Entry of Their Majesties into Delhi, 1911.
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
12	W	Imperial Durbar, 1911. [Meeting of the Academic Council.]
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	S	
23	S	
24	M	
25	Tu	
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	S	{ Christmas.
30	S	
31	M	

JANUARY, 1924.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	Proclamation Day.
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

FEBRUARY, 1924.

1		
2	F S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	Last day of application for Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts Examinations.
8	F	
9	S	Basant Panchmi.
10	S	
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	

MARCH, 1924.

1	S	
2	S	
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	Sheoratri.
6	Th	
7	F	
8	S	
9	S	
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	S	
16	S	
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	Holi.
21	F	Dulaindi.
22	S	Shab-i-Barat.
23	S	
24	M	Indian Universities' Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Tu	University of Dacca incorporated, 1920.
26	W	
27	Th	First Convocation of the University of Delhi.
28	F	
29	S	
30	S	
31	M	

APRIL, 1924.

1	Tu	Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916.
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	Tu	Intermediate and Bachelor of Arts Examinations begin.
9	W	
10	Th	Master of Arts Examination begins.
11	F	
12	S	Baisakhi.
13	S	
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	Easter.
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	
26	S	
27	S	
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	

List of Holidays for the Year 1923.

Description of Holidays.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days including Sundays	REMARKS.
General ...	Proclamation Day.	1st Jan.	Monday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Basant Panchmi.	22nd Jan.	Monday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Sheoratri ...	14th Feb.	Wednesday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Holi ...	2nd Mar.	Friday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Dulaindi ...	3rd Mar.	Saturday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Budho Mata	14th Mar.	Wednesday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Ram Naumi	26th Mar.	Monday ...	1	
Christian ...	Easter ...	30th Mar. to 2nd April	Friday to Monday.	4	
Muhammadan	Shab-i-Barat	2nd April	*Monday ...	1	*Subject to the appearance of the moon.
Hindu ...	Baisakhi ...	13th April	Friday ...	1	
Muhammadan	Id-ul-Fitr ...	18th May	*Friday ...	1	*Ditto.
General ...	Empire Day	24th May	Thursday ...	1	
General ...	King's Birth-day.	2nd June	Saturday ...	1	
Muhammadan	Id-ul-Zuha ...	25th July	*Wednesday ...	1	*Ditto
Muhammadan	Muharram ...	21st Aug. to 23rd Aug.	*Tuesday to Thursday.	3	
General ...	Qutab Punkha Fair.	30th Aug.	Thursday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Janam Ashtami	3rd Sept.	Monday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Dasehra ...	16th Oct. to 20th Oct.	Tuesday to Saturday.	5	
Muhammadan	Id-i-Milad ...	23rd Oct.	*Tuesday ...	1	*Ditto.
Hindu ...	Diwali ...	8th Nov.	Thursday ...	1	
Hindu ...	Gordhan ...	9th Nov.	Friday ...	1	
Muhammadan	Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din.	28th Nov.	Wednesday ...	1	
Christian ...	Christmas ...	24th Dec. to 31st Dec.	Monday to Monday.	8	
General ...	All Sundays	.....	.....	52	

NOTE.—In addition to the holidays specified above, all last Saturdays will be observed as holidays.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar,
University of Delhi.

List of Holidays for the Year 1924.

Description of Holidays.	Name of Holidays.	Dates.	Day or Days of the week.	No. of days.
General	Proclamation Day.	1st Jan.	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	9th Feb.	Saturday	1
Hindu	Sheoratri	4th Mar.	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Holi	20th Mar.	Thursday	1
Hindu	Dulaindi	21st Mar.	Friday	1
Hindu	Budho Mata	.....	.....	1
Hindu	Ram Naumi	.....	.....	1
Muhammadan	*Shab-i-Barat	22nd Mar.	.....	1
Christian	Easter	18th to 21st Apl.	Fri. to Mon. ..	3
Hindu	Baisakhi	12th April	Saturday	1
Muhammadan	*Id-ul-Fitr	6th or 7th May	Tues. or Wed.	1
General	Empire Day	24th May	Saturday	1
General	†King's Birthday	.....	.....	...
General	Bank Holiday	30th June	Monday	1
Muhammadan	*Id-ul-Zuha	13th or 14th July	Sun. or Mon. ..	1
Muhammadan	Moharram	10th to 12th Aug.	Sun. to Tues. ...	2
Hindu	Solono	14th Aug.	Thursday	1
Hindu	Janam Ashtami	22nd Aug.	Friday	1
Hindu	Dasehra	4th to 7th Oct.	Sat. to Tues. ...	3
Hindu	Bharatmialp	8th Oct.	Thursday	1
Muhammadan	*Id-i-Milad	.....	.....	1
Hindu	Diwali	28th Oct.	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Gordhan	29th Oct.	Thursday	1
Muhammadan	*Urs-i-Nizam-ud-Din.	.....	.....	...
Sikh	Guru Nanak's Birthday.	11th Nov.	Tuesday	1
Christian	Christmas	24th to 31st Dec.	Wed. to Wed. ...	8
General	All Sundays	.....	.....	52
General	†Qutab Punkha Fair.	In Aug. or Sept.	.....	1

NOTE.—In addition to the holidays specified above, all last Saturdays will be observed as holidays.

* Subject to the appearance of the moon.

† To be notified later on.

G. M. D. SUFI,
Registrar,
University of Delhi.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

History of its Establishment.

THE University of Delhi ultimately owes its existence to the Report submitted by a Committee of educational experts presided over by Dr. Sadler, now Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds, appointed to report on the utility of, and to suggest improvements in the constitution of, the University of Calcutta. Though this Committee was nominally appointed only with reference to the needs and requirements of the Calcutta University, it was felt that its Report would have a far-reaching effect, in that its recommendations might be adopted by the other Universities of India which were all cast in the same mould as the Calcutta University. The Committee recommended that the Calcutta University, and the other Universities of India instituted on the model of the London University as purely federal and examining bodies, should be reorganized, and that the Universities in India should, in future, be of a unitary teaching and residential type.

Following this recommendation the Universities of Allahabad and the Panjab commenced to consider re-shaping their constitution, and as the Delhi Colleges were then affiliated to the University of the Panjab while some of their students went to Allahabad to prosecute their studies in post-graduate courses, the Government of India felt the necessity of providing an independent University for the students of its Capital City. The Delhi University Act (Act No. VIII of 1922) was the result.

It was brought into force from the 1st May, 1922, by a Notification published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th March, 1922. The Governor-General of India was the statutory Chancellor. He was given the powers to make preliminary appointments in order to bring the University into existence, and with that object in view, he appointed Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur, Member, Legislative Assembly,

as the First Vice-Chancellor, of the newly constituted University and issued the following Notification appointing a Provisional Executive Council :—

No. 512.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.
(EDUCATION.)

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1922.

Whereas it is necessary, in order to establish the University, that an authority be constituted to perform the functions of the Executive Council and the Committees of Selection as prescribed by the Delhi University Act, 1922, and the Statutes thereunder (hereinafter referred to as the Act and Statutes) until the Executive Council and the Committees of Selection can be formed in the manner thereunder prescribed, the Governor-General in Council, having ascertained and considered the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor thereon, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 47 of the Act, to make the following order :—

1. The powers vested in, and duties imposed upon, the Executive Council and Committees of Selection under the Act and Statutes shall, until the said Executive Council and Committees of Selection shall have been duly formed under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Statutes, or until the Governor-General in Council shall otherwise direct, be exercised and performed by a Provisional Executive Council constituted in the manner set forth in the Schedule appended hereto ; all references to the Executive Council and to the Committees of Selection, wherever occurring in the Act or Statutes, shall be deemed to apply to the Provisional Executive Council so long as it exercises the powers of the Executive Council and of the Committees of Selection ; and all acts done by the said Provisional Executive Council under and in accordance with this order shall, for the purposes of the Act and Statutes, be deemed to have been done, respectively, by the Executive Council or Committees of Selection, as the case may be, eventually formed or appointed thereunder :

Provided that any appointment or recognition of a teacher of the University shall not be made by the Provisional Executive Council, in exercise of its powers as a Committee of Selection, for a period exceeding two years.

2. For the purposes of the first election of members of the Court or Executive Council held under the Act and Statutes,

the following modifications shall be deemed to have been made therein :—

- (a) In Section 18, sub-section (1) under the heading "Class III," in item (xi), the expression "Graduates of the University" includes all registered graduates and, in item (xiii), the words "on the recommendation of the Court" are omitted.
- (b) In Statute 3 (1), under the heading "Class II," in item (iv), the expression "Graduates of the University" includes all registered graduates and the words "at its annual meeting" are omitted.

3. Pending the appointment of the Academic Council the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 7 and of the proviso to clause (h) of Section 22 of the Act shall be deemed to be in abeyance.

4. (1) The Provisional Executive Council in making such Provisional ordinances as may be required for the proper exercise of its functions under this order shall not be subject to any of the restrictions contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 31 of the Act, and shall not be subject to that part of sub-section (3) of the said Section which requires that ordinances shall be submitted to the Court for consideration.

(2) The Governor-General in Council shall, notwithstanding that the Court is not yet in existence, have the powers conferred on him by sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Act.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE SCHEDULE.

(Constitution of the Provisional Executive Council.)

1. The Vice-Chancellor.
2. The Chief Commissioner.
3. H. T. Keeling, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Engineer, Delhi.
4. L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.
5. *S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

* [On Mr. S. K. Rudra's taking leave preparatory to retirement, Mr. F. F. Monk, M.A., Acting Principal, St. Stephen's College, was appointed Member of the Provisional Executive Council.—Registrar.]

8. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
9. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Hindu College, Delhi.
10. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.
11. Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., W.M.S., Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
12. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.
13. Rev. F. J. Western, M.A., Head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi.
14. V. F. Gray, Esq., Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.
15. Khan Bahadur Hakim Ahmad Said Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
16. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Vice-President, Municipal Committee, Delhi.
17. Rai Bahadur Lala Amba Parshad, Honorary Magistrate, Delhi.
18. K. C. Roy, Esq., Associated Press of India.
19. The Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E., of Allahabad.
20. Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar, M.L.A.
21. Chaudhuri Shahab-ud-Din, Esq., M.L.A.

To these may be added five additional members nominated by the Vice-Chancellor after consultation with the Provisional Executive Council and with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

This Provisional Executive Council met frequently in the months of May and June and completed the temporary organization of the University. The Vice-Chancellor prepared a draft of the new Delhi University Code which was laid before the Provisional Executive Council, and in parts passed after amendment by that body. The rest of it was considered to be of no immediate urgency and left to be dealt with by the permanent bodies concerned.

By Resolution No. 87, dated the 7th June, 1922, of the Provisional Executive Council, the Academic Council was brought into existence.

By Resolution No. 8, dated the 31st May, 1922, of the Provisional Executive Council, the Finance Committee was also created.

The Government of India had provided, in its Budget, a grant of Rs. 75,000 for the current expenses of the University, but this grant was subsequently reduced to Rs. 50,000, and, later on, to Rs. 40,000.

The University has no building of its own and its Office is located in a house hired for the purpose.

Mr. G. M. D. Sufi, M.A., who is a member of the Provincial Educational Service of the Central Provinces and Berar, was appointed Registrar and assumed charge with effect from the 13th June, 1922; Rev. F. J. Western, M.A., Head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was appointed Rector by His Excellency the Chancellor; Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., of the Associated Press of India, was appointed Treasurer by the Chancellor on the recommendations of the Executive Council; Mr. N. V. Thadani, M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi, was appointed Proctor; K. B. Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi, was appointed Librarian; Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., and Mr. Khub Ram, M.A., M.Sc., of St. Stephen's College, were elected Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Science respectively.

In the September Session of 1922, the Legislative Assembly pressed the Government to appoint a Retrenchment Committee to overhaul its finances in order to bring the expenditure of the Central Government within the limits of its revenue. This Committee started work in the ensuing cold weather, and amongst its other proposals, recommended the re-consideration of the scheme of the University of Delhi. The Vice-Chancellor and the other officials of the University thereupon issued the two following memoranda on the subject of the University, which incidentally indicate the development made within the short period of its existence :—

MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

No. I

On the subject of the Delhi University, the Inchcape Committee write as follows :—“ We understand there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India and consider that the present financial conditions do not justify the formation of a new University ” [page 196, paragraph 15]. In their final conclusion they recommend that the scheme for the Delhi University be re-considered [page 200, clause (4)].

2. There is a complete misapprehension on the part of the Committee regarding the University of Delhi. In both these places

it is taken for granted that the new University of Delhi has still to be formed. It appears to have been overlooked that the University has already been formed and is functioning now, as will be apparent from the next paragraph.

3. The Delhi University Act was passed on the 5th March, 1922, as Act No. VIII of 1922. It was brought into force on the 1st May of that year. A Provisional Executive Council was constituted and an Honorary Vice-Chancellor appointed to organize the new University. In view of the constitution of the new University so laid down, the necessary Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules were framed and submitted to the Government of India for necessary sanction, approval and information in accordance with the requirements of the Act, and otherwise as a matter of ordinary discretion.

4. The three Arts Colleges with 750 under-graduates were disaffiliated from the University of the Panjab, and they became the constituent Colleges of the University. A course of instruction was laid down and additional Statutes framed and sanctioned by the Government of India, on the 28th September, 1922, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th September, 1922. The Legislative Assembly had sanctioned Rs. 75,000 as the University grant for the year 1922-23, but this grant was subsequently cut down by the Government of India to Rs. 50,000 and judging from the revised estimates to hand this figure has been further reduced to Rs. 40,000.

5. By the 2nd of February of this year 303 graduates registered themselves as graduates of the new University of Delhi. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State were elected Members of the Court, and 25 Members were elected by the Registered Graduates as Members of the Court on the 10th February, 1923.

6. The permanent Court held its first meeting for the transaction of ordinary business of the University, on the 28th February, 1923, over which the Honourable the Law Member as Pro-Chancellor of the University presided. The Proceedings of the Court will show what business was then transacted.

7. The University of Delhi has realised a sum of Rs. 7,742 as fees for the registration of graduates. It has already been the recipient of three endowments of the value of Rs. 17,600 and more endowments are in course of negotiation.

8. It will thus be seen that the University of Delhi has almost completed its permanent organization with brilliant success, as will be apparent from the fact that the neighbouring University of Lucknow started by the United Provinces Act, No. V of 1920, that is, two years previously, has, judging from its Calendar just received, only 31 registered graduates upon its rolls, though the University of Lucknow is entitled to register graduates of the 12 Districts on payment

of Rs. 5, as compared with the University of Delhi where the registration is open only to graduates residing or carrying on business in the town of Delhi, and the registration fee is Rs. 10.

9. A reference to the Register of Graduates will show that all leading graduates of all communities have flocked to the new institution, and the fact that the first meeting of the Court was attended by 63 Members out of the present total of 75 shows the great interest taken in the institution.

10. This new University has been completed under the ægis of an Honorary Vice-Chancellor, whereas the University of Lucknow has a paid Vice-Chancellor who draws an annual salary of Rs. 36,000 exclusive of his Provident Fund, a highly paid Registrar, and has, moreover, a very expensive staff to assist him costing about Rs. 30,000 per annum. It is not merely an accident that the University of Delhi has begun to function within so short a time of its inception and has been organized with a nominal cost to the State.

11. The Retrenchment Committee seem to assume that the University of Delhi can be scrapped by the Executive Government, but it is apprehended that the University which came into existence by an Imperial Act can only be abolished or suspended by a Repealing Act of the Indian Legislature.

12. But apart from this fact, the suspension of the University or any further retrenchment in the grant allotted to it will cause a serious set-back to higher education started under its auspices.

13. Every Provincial Capital in India has a University of its own. Nagpur is at present the only exception, but the Local Council is pledged to a University, and an Act is at the present moment approaching its final reading and enactment in the Local Legislature.

14. It is a well known fact that the Capitals of all countries are embellished with a University which serves as the intellectual centre for the diffusion of learning. The University of Delhi is conceived with the object of providing such an institution at the Imperial Capital of India.

15. The Retrenchment Committee seem to be unaware of the fact that the Sadler Committee recommended the institution of Universities of the unitary type throughout the country, and as the Government of India accepting their recommendation have sanctioned the remodelling of old Universities and the starting of new ones upon the model there indicated, and as such the Universities of Allahabad and Madras have already been remodelled and converted into unitary Universities, the Panjab University is similarly pledged to the same course, and it is only a matter of time when its scheme for re-organization will be given effect to. Under this scheme it would be

impossible for the Panjab University to examine the students from the Delhi Colleges, and as the doors of the Allahabad University are already closed, and as the Aligarh University is a sectarian unitary University, Delhi Colleges will be left stranded if they have no University of their own. The reason of the Retrenchment Committee that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India is, therefore, not justifiable. Students from Delhi cannot afford to go to Lahore or Allahabad to complete their studies. They have been studying hitherto in the three local Colleges, and if Delhi is to have no University, no other means exist for these Colleges to become recognized, and to attach them to other Universities.

16. Apart from this fact, the University has already made commitments regarding the registration of graduates and the constitution of its Academic Council and Court, which cannot be scrapped without loss of dignity. It is also a matter of honour for the Legislative Assembly that it should not allow this literary child to die on the *ex parte* recommendation of the Committee who did not extend the courtesy of hearing any authority of the University on the subject of its retention.

17. In this connection it is to be pointed out that since the establishment of the University, the three Colleges which have become the integral parts thereof have increased their staff and indented for apparatus to strengthen their physical and chemical laboratories, and incurred expenditure which cannot now be reduced. The Colleges being a part of the University, the two are inter-dependent and any reduction in the grant of one will prejudicially affect the other. The cause of education will thus suffer as a whole and an arbitrary cut made in the College grants and a reduction proposed in the University grant is not feasible this year as the University is being run on unprecedentedly economical lines, being by far and away the cheapest University in India, and the Colleges are private institutions, the expenditure of which is already at a minimum, commensurate with efficiency, and cannot be further retrenched without impairing their utility. The Inchcape Committee have recommended reduction upon statistics for the number of students in the three Colleges which are two years old. The present strength of the Colleges is 750 and not 581 on the basis of which the proposals for reduction of their grants were based.

18. The composition of the Inchcape Committee will show that, with the exception of Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, there was not a single University-man upon it. The commercial magnates who formed the Committee, with due deference to their position, were not the best judges of the necessity and utility of University education.

19. If they had consulted the University authorities, these facts would have been brought to their notice, and the mistake into which

they have fallen would have been avoided. It has, therefore, become necessary to rally the support of Government and of Members of the Legislature in the cause of higher learning and the institution of which they are the proud parents. It is hoped that they will not allow it to be stabbed so soon after its birth and healthy and promising commencement.

(Sd.) H. S. GOUR,

Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.

(Sd.) F. J. WESTERN,

Rector, University of Delhi.

(Sd.) F. F. MONK,

Principal, St. Stephen's College.

(Sd.) N. V. THADANI,

Principal, Hindu College.

(Sd.) KIDAR NATH,

Principal, Ramjas College.

Delhi, 5th March, 1923.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE
INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

No. II.

1. The University of Delhi was started by an Act of the Indian Legislature which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March, 1922.

2. A Notification published in the *Gazette of India* brought it into force on the 1st May of that year. By June the entire constitution of the University was drafted, and in parts approved by the Provisional Executive Council constituted by the Governor-General for carrying on the business of the University.

3. The Assembly had voted a grant of Rs. 75,000 for the current financial year, but owing to a cut made under the Delhi grant, this grant for the University was cut down to Rs. 50,000, and it is now shown in the Revised Estimates at only Rs. 40,000.

4. The University has registered no less than 303 graduates belonging to the following classes :—

Hindus	...	...	230
Muhammadans	...	...	47
Europeans	...	...	9
Christians	...	...	7
Sikhs	...	...	9
Parsi	...	...	1

5. How far the University has rallied to its support almost all the leading graduates resident, or having their place of business in Delhi, will be apparent from the fact that the Universities of Rangoon and Lucknow started on the 24th October, 1920, and 1st November, 1921, respectively, have only 17 and 31 graduates upon their rolls, while the Dacca University has not announced any names of registered graduates, though it was started on the 23rd March, 1920. All these Universities were organized by paid Vice-Chancellors and their cost incurred during 1921-22 is stated below :—

Dacca	...	...	Rs.	5,56,000
Rangoon	...	...	„	2,01,308
Lucknow	...	...	„	12,82,850

6. All the three above-mentioned Universities have a highly paid Vice-Chancellor, Registrar and other Staff and the nominal cost at which the University of Delhi has completed its organization in the short time needs no further comment.

7. The Government's proposal for grant to the University for the next year is Rs. 65,000, subject to the vote of the Assembly. In this year of straitened finance, the University does not ask for more, but what it does ask for is that the Assembly should definitely decide that this grant is not further reduced by any action it may take in connection with the grant to Delhi under which the University is shown.

8. It is understood that the Government desire a definite opinion of the Legislative Assembly with reference to the following recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee regarding its future :—

“ The grant of Rs. 50,000 for Delhi University is intended to provide a nucleus for a new University which, it is estimated, will ultimately involve an initial expenditure of Rs. 34,00,000 and an annual recurring expenditure of Rupees 2 to 4 lakhs. We understand that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India and consider that the present financial conditions do not justify the formation of a new University. We recommend that the scheme be re-considered.”

As to this, the previous Memorandum on the subject has already pointed out that this passage must have been penned by the Authors of the Retrenchment Committee under some misapprehension. The University was not to form but has been formed and exists. The initial cost of 34 lakhs need not be incurred now in the near future, unless the funds of the Government of India permit of it. The recurring expenditure of Rupees 2 to 4 lakhs stands on the same footing.

9. The Committee's view that there is no lack of facilities in Northern India overlooks the fact that the Sadler Committee have

definitely condemned the multiplication of Federal Universities and that in consequence the Universities of India are being gradually converted into Universities of the unitary type. This means that the Panjab University which is re-organizing itself will not be able to examine Delhi students, and the Allahabad University has already become a University of the unitary type, and has therefore become disqualified to examine the students from mosussil Colleges.

10. The University of Delhi was started in pursuance of the recommendation of the Sadler Committee and in view of the conversion of the Panjab and the Allahabad Universities to unitary types.

11. It is not understood what the Members of the Committee mean when they write that there is no lack of facilities for University education in Northern India, unless they mean the Delhi students should either go to Lahore or Allahabad to receive their University education.

12. There are 750 students in the three Arts Colleges in Delhi, and this number is likely to be increased next year. Delhi is the Capital of the Government in India, and has always aided Colleges of its own. The lack of facilities for University education would, therefore, be obvious if the University of Delhi is retrenched.

13. Since its incorporation the University of Delhi has already been a rallying point for University education. It has started a series of lectures, and during the last few months the following distinguished lecturers have responded to its call :—

- (1) Prof. J. S. Mackenzie, Litt.D., LL.D., University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
- (2) Mrs. Mackenzie, Professor of Education, University of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff.
- (3) A. E. Brown, Esq., M.A., on Special Duty in the Legislative Department, Government of India.
- (4) Prof. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., B.Litt., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Home Dept., Government of India.
- (5) T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, Esq., B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Retired Judge, Madras High Court.
- (6) H. Calvert, Esq., B.Sc., I.C.S., Registrar, Punjab Co-operative Societies.
- (7) Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi.
- (8) A. G. Clow, Esq., I.C.S., Controller, Labour Bureau, Department of Industries, Government of India.

14. It is needless to point out that all Provincial Capitals of India has Universities of their own, and the Central Provinces have, in spite of a heavy deficit Budget, just placed on the Statute Book the Nagpur University Act for the creation of a new University. .

15. This course became imperative in view of the reconstitution of the Allahabad University.

16. The Panjab University has already disaffiliated the three Delhi Colleges. The University Act was passed by the Central Legislature and the University can only be scrapped by another Repealing Act.

17. The inauguration of the University of Delhi has given a great stimulus to higher education, and at the present moment several schemes are on foot for the starting of Colleges, one of which is likely to attain early fruition.

18. From the statistics given above, it will be seen that the University of Delhi is by far the cheapest University in India, and the Legislative Assembly who are its proud parents have reason to be gratified with the success it has already achieved and the ready response it has received from the public of Delhi.

19. Extremely keen and active interest is being taken in its success ; 300 graduates voted for the election of 25 representatives to the Court for which there were no less than 43 candidates. Its two meetings of the Court were largely attended, and the Members are only looking forward with fervent hope that the Legislative Assembly which has made itself so conspicuous by its championship of higher education will stand by its own offspring.

H. S. GOUR,

Vice-Chancellor.

G. M. D. SUFI,

Registrar.

Delhi, 17th March, 1923.

At a meeting held on the 19th March, 1923, the Legislative Assembly unanimously approved of the continuance of the University which it undertook to maintain and finance out of the Central Revenues. The future of the University was thus assured.

The University had previously been the recipient of congratulations from Universities all over the world, and, amongst others, from the following :—

1. The University of London.
2. The University of Cambridge.
3. The University of Manchester.
4. The University of Bristol.
5. The University of Sheffield.
6. The University of Birmingham.

7. The University of Durham.
8. The University of New Zealand.
9. The University of Sydney.
10. The University of Melbourne.
11. The University of British Columbia.
12. The University of King's College, Windsor
(Nova Scotia).
13. The University of McGill (Canada).
14. The University of Manitoba.
15. The University of Paris.
16. The University of Tokyo (Japan).

The constitution of the University is defined by the Act and the Statutes, supplemented by the Ordinances, Regulations and Rules.

The Vice-Chancellor is the Executive Head of the University. The government of the University vests in the Executive Council. The Court of the University consists of a hundred members.

The University has been the recipient of the following endowments which it administers subject to rules framed for the purpose :—

- (1) Puran Chand Khatri Scholarships Endowment.
- (2) Basheshar Nath Goela Endowment.
- (3) Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Saheb Memorial Gold Medal Endowment.

The University has at present two Faculties, namely, Arts and Science, and has three constituent Colleges—

1. St. Stephen's College,
2. Hindu College.
3. Ramjas College,

and confers the following degrees :—

B.A., B.Sc. and M.A.

FIRST CONVOCATION, 1923.

The First Convocation of the University for the conferment of Honorary Degrees was held in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Delhi, on Monday, the 26th March, at 4-30 P.M. About 750 ladies and gentlemen including visitors attended.

His Excellency the Governor-General as Statutory Chancellor of the University presided.

His Excellency arrived at 4-45 P.M. and was met at the door of the Chamber by the Hon'ble the Pro-Chancellor Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi and the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Gour, who conducted the Chancellor to the Marble Hall of the Chamber where the Members of the Executive Council were introduced by the Vice-Chancellor to His Excellency who shook hands with them.

The Chancellor was then conducted to the robing room where His Excellency donned the robes of the Chancellor and marched in the following procession to the Convocation Hall :—

REGISTRAR.

I
TREASURER.

I
RECTOR.

I
VICE-CHANCELLOR.

I
PRO-CHANCELLOR.

I
A. D. C. ————— M. S. V.

I
CHANCELLOR.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
(Deans of the Faculties of Arts and Science leading.)

All seated rose and remained standing till His Excellency assumed his seat. The Vice-Chancellor, then, with His Excellency's permission declared the Convocation open.

Mr. G. M. D. Sufi, the Registrar, read out the unanimous Resolution of the Court conferring the following degrees, namely :—

LL.D. on His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Reading, *First Chancellor*.

LL.D. on the Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, *First Pro-Chancellor*.

D.LITT. on Dr. H. S. Gour, *First Vice-Chancellor*.

The Pro-Chancellor conferred upon His Excellency the degree of LL.D. in the following terms :—

" By virtue of the authority vested in me as Pro-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, I admit you to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University and in token thereof present to you this Diploma and authorize you to wear the robes ordained as the insignia of this Degree."

The Chancellor then in the same form conferred the Honorary degree of LL.D. on the Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi and of D.Litt. on Dr. H. S. Gour.

• His Excellency and the Vice-Chancellor then delivered their respective addresses, after which the Vice-Chancellor, by leave of His Excellency, declared the Convocation closed.

The procession was re-formed and proceeded to a site where it was photographed.

The Chancellor delivered the following address :—

His Excellency the Chancellor's Address.

GENTLEMEN,

This is the first Convocation of the Delhi University ; and the Governor-General, as the Statutory Chancellor of the University and President of the Court, presides for the first time at this function. I am glad that it has fallen to my lot to attend in an official capacity this inaugural Convocation of a University for whose future we all hold a high measure of hope and expectation. Before I pass to other matters, I wish to pay a tribute to those whose efforts, I know, you have in mind to-day to those whose care and labour have made it possible to hold this Convocation. First, I must congratulate the Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Shafi, who, as Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the Department of Education, launched the Delhi University Bill in the Legislature, the fifth successful measure of this nature while he was in charge of this portfolio, guided it through the difficulties of its passage and saw it safely anchored in the harbour of the Statute Book at last as Act VIII of 1922, an Act to establish and incorporate a unitary, teaching and residential University at Delhi. I need hardly say that a University which owes its legal existence to his efforts, cordially welcomes him as one of its officers. The power to create having been obtained, it next became necessary to construct the machinery and set it working. This important duty has been discharged with the greatest energy and resource by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Gour, and the machine stands to-day fully equipped for working in a state of high efficiency, with the engines oiled and throbbing to perform their functions. I congratulate him and all those who helped him in this important task.

Before I leave the subject I wish to add that though he is no longer with us, we have not forgotten the labours of Sir Henry Sharp in connection with the University Bill, the provisions by which we are governed and are to govern as a University body owe much in their framing to his great experience and scrupulous care, and the kind reception which the Legislature gave to the Bill was, to no small extent, due to the fervent advocacy and technical knowledge he brought to bear.

When the decision was made to transfer the headquarters of the Governor-General and the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the establishment of a University at the Imperial Capital formed an integral portion of the scheme, and I think rightly, for in my opinion it was impossible to conceive of this Imperial Capital city of India without the necessary adornment and adjunct of a University. It would be difficult to imagine a Governor-General, a member in charge of the portfolio of Education and the Education Department of the Government of India exercising their ultimate responsibility for the moral and intellectual progress of the vast population of India in complete isolation from any visible and practical expression of the highest influence for intellectual and moral culture. Quite apart from the special aspects of the case connected with the Imperial Capital, the Governor-General and the Government of India, there were other reasons of general cogency warranting the establishment of a University at this centre. In the North-West portion of India we had three Provinces with a population numbering more than 30 millions and with only one University to serve them. It was apparent that the responsible authorities of the University of the Panjab were faced with an almost insoluble problem in extending the blessings of higher education in an area and amid a population of this magnitude. Their special difficulties, it was anticipated, would in no small measure be lightened and overcome by the scheme for the establishment of a University at Delhi, in the South-Eastern portion of this tract. In Delhi also four Colleges were already in existence. There was, and still is, reason to hope, though difficulties of finance may cause delay in fulfilment, that many institutions most valuable to Delhi as a centre of learning, research and culture would spring up in the New Capital. I refer to institutions such as museums, libraries, central research institutes and the like. Already in the New Capital area, Sir Aurel Stein's collection provides material to study the history and civilization of a dynasty which but for his intrepid spirit of travel and discovery would have remained a sealed book to the student. No less inspiring are the older associations which surround us.

In the vestiges of former kingdoms and empires we see at Delhi on all sides, there is priceless material for those who wish to learn of the past, of its art, its history, its literature and its civilization. If environment has, indeed, its alleged influence, the Delhi University should produce scholars, for around it are abundant signs of the scholarships of past ages, and our students will walk in the cloisters where the feet of other scholars in other centuries have trod. History is there for the reading on the face of the country. From Kila Rai Pithora, which holds the visible remains of the old Hindu Kingdoms and from the Asoka Pillars, a chain of monuments of the successive Muhammadan dynasties leads us to the beginnings of British Rule. The libraries of Humayun and Dara Shikoh still exist to remind us

that literature was the pastime and pleasure of Emperors and of their sons. The tomb of the Chisti Saint at Nizam-ud-Din Aulia marks the honour which the past paid to great students of divinity and religious teachers. Nor is science unrepresented. In the centre of our New Capital the great gnomon and the periphery of Jai Singh's Observatory rears its fantastic shape and records the progress attained by him in observing the movements of the planetary bodies in the hemispheres nearly 300 years ago.

We may also hope for much healthy stimulus at Delhi from communications with the learned men of other countries in the future. There is scarcely a traveller of distinction in the world on a visit to India who omits to make a sojourn at Delhi. It is here they hope to study the evolutions of the past and to examine the nerve centre of a new and changing India. I look forward to the day when they will find in our University a peaceful and congenial atmosphere of knowledge and friendly help that will enable them to progress with their particular subject of study, and I know how much we may expect to gain from communion with them. I wish now to sound a note more personal to myself.

From the shelves of my library a number of volumes look down on me styled "Convocation Addresses." They preserve for me and for my successors the history of a long connection of Governors-General with the Calcutta University. I welcome, and I know that my successors will welcome, the continuation of the opportunity which each succeeding Convocation of our new University here in the New Capital will give to appraise moral and intellectual development in India. The political expansion, the administrative development, the material well-being and progress of India are the daily concern of the Governor-General. His time is engaged in dealing with them. He has frequent occasions of reviewing achievement and of speaking, or making pronouncements, on these subjects. Moral and intellectual progress, however, is more subtle and is less insistent as part of his common round and daily task, but it is well to pause and think, as the Governor-General will, and must, where India is tending in the moral and intellectual spheres, for without progress in this direction his efforts for the increasing material prosperity of the people of India and their more complete self-expression in the government of the country must largely fail. By Statute, I, as Governor-General, am the head of this University; but by virtue of the honorary degree which you have conferred on me to-day, I am now in a more intimate and permanent way connected with this University. In the latter capacity I desire to express a hope. We shall welcome knowledge with open arms when she comes to our portals; we shall lead her in and invite her to make her home in the temple we have prepared for her, but let us not make the mistake of forgetting her more bashful sister, Wisdom, who may linger outside unthought of unless we seek for her.

For knowledge and learning alone will not make the sum total that our alumni should take away with them at the close of their studies from the University of Delhi. We wish them to acquire wisdom and character, which are concomitants in the old Universities of the pursuit of knowledge and learning. We would have them go out into India, not only adorned with learning and replete with knowledge, but possessing those less easily acquired and more intangible qualities of the cultured mind, good judgment, wise tolerance, and strong character which go to build the success of a nation and an Empire.

One more word. You know we are passing through difficult times financially. Do not be disheartened or discouraged if lack of funds prevents for a time in this University more rapid expansion and perfection on which you may have set your hearts. I am afraid that for some time to come Delhi University must be a poor University. You should not on that account lose confidence or enthusiasm for its future. Rapid growth is not necessarily the soundest form of growth, and eminence in academic study is not the monopoly of only the well-endowed and well-equipped institutions. Have trust, and, in spite of obstacles, persevere in your keen efforts for progress. Have courage, and, in spite of difficulties, determine to overcome them. Your success, when attained, will be the more meritorious. May your University flourish, long may its success endure, and may its fame enhance the glory of the historic City of Delhi.

The Vice-Chancellor delivered the following address :—

Vice-Chancellor's Address.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

On behalf of the University of Delhi and as its Executive Head, I feel it my proud privilege to welcome Your Excellency and other distinguished visitors to the First Convocation of the University of the Imperial City. I feel that this is a historic occasion and deserves to be commemorated in the annals of the University so long as the University lasts. Your Excellency's long and distinguished career at the Bar and in the arena of politics, and later on as the Lord Chief Justice of England has added lustre to the exalted position which Your Excellency occupies in the Government of India. Your Excellency's keen interest in education is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that last year during a period of great financial stringency Your Excellency's Government were able to boldly launch forth the scheme for this University, the constitutional structure of which is now complete and crowned by your presence on this occasion.

2. This is truly a great day for Delhi. In the whole of its long and chequered history under the Hindu and Muhammadan kings it has been endowed with many memorable monuments in the shape of venerable temples, majestic mosques, marble palaces and towering

battlements, but it has never had a temple of learning. The great Kings of old, though patrons of learning, embellished their Imperial City with perishable flattery, the remains of which are tenderly protected for the observation of the curious, but never before in the history of this City was the foundation of a memorial laid which will diffuse its light and learning to its teeming population and send its beneficent rays to the people who dwell in the shadow of its immemorial shrines.

3. It is not merely an accident that the new Delhi now to be the Imperial Capital of reformed and regenerated India, the centre and symbol of a regenerated nation rising and aspiring to self-expression and independence, a new University should be created which should serve as an inspiration to its new hopes and a sign-post to its new-born aspirations. I hope and trust that under Your Excellency's wise guidance the University will give birth to a living teaching which in course of time will take the shape of a perpetual tradition which will for all time to come haunt the home where it has been born and imbue more or less every individual who is successfully brought under its shadow.

4. The foundation of the University of Delhi was acclaimed with delight by all the sister Universities of the world from which cables and telegrams poured forth upon its happy inauguration, and to which were extended all the courtesies of the ancient seats of learning; but with all the good wishes of its newly acquired but numerous friends throughout the civilized world, the infant University had soon upon its birth to encounter a serious set-back. For many months its fate hung in the balance, and its benefactors trembled to think whether, with the ill-omen of its creation in the year of financial famine, it would escape the executioner's axe. Your Excellency's timely assistance, enthusiastically seconded by the multitude of voices in the Legislative Assembly, averted the peril, and made her future fully secure. It is just as well that this young University was so early tried, and I can only hope that its survival would symbolise a more vigorous growth and rally to its support more coadjutors and helpers.

5. That the University of Delhi has filled a want in the Imperial Capital cannot be denied. No Imperial Capital founded by a nation which prides on its learning can ever remain without a University. A great educationist paved the way to true education, and following upon his footsteps new Universities have sprung up scattered throughout the land. Surrounded by these torches of learning, the Imperial Capital would have shrunk into insignificance if it were left without a University, for the University of Delhi has truly work which falls before it, which is in its nature both Imperial and Local. It has to justify its existence as the University of the Imperial City and its association with the Imperial Government, while at the same time it has to carry on the humbler task of local education. In

its Imperial Mission as a radiating centre of education it has a great task to perform. With the decentralization of control of higher education in India and the pursuit of diversified models, the University of Delhi must aspire to be a trumpet in the distance pealing its message of exalted idealism, simple learning and practical culture. It must aspire to be a beacon light to its numerous youths who are to realize the dream of a prosperous and united India. Other Universities located within the centres of their Provincial boundaries may perhaps become more and more provincial in their outlook upon education in life and upon their ultimate goal. But may we hope that the University of Delhi may stand forth as the rigid apostle of the Imperial unity and extend its hand of fellowship and help to the citizens of a vast continent who are to engage in the task of building a mighty empire and strengthen the foundations of their ancient nation-hood. The Provinces can no more exist without Provincial Universities than the Empire of India can exist without a Central University. The University of Delhi may thus be the disseminator of a great ideal in the matter of education ; it may become the diffuser of the higher learning ; it may aspire to be the co-ordinator of all learning imparted throughout the land.

6. But this is a vision of the distant future. At present the University is a small attenuated body suffering from wounds yet unhealed, and the effects of which may even prove to be lasting. Nevertheless, it is determined to subserve to its utmost capacity the growing needs of the great Capital with three flourishing Arts Colleges far removed from any other University centre. Here there is a great field for work, with the memorials of a mighty past looking down upon its struggles, the like of which they have themselves witnessed.

7. As First Vice-Chancellor, I have unfolded to you some of my ambitions for this great and worthy enterprise, and I desire to enlist the sympathy and support in its cause, not merely of all the local magnates and the leaders of intellectual life, but of all those who believe in the vision of an Indian nation and a united India, with its prosperous merchants plying their own argosies and carrying its merchandise to the uttermost corner of the globe. This is the ideal which we must set before ourselves ; this is the lamp which must guide our footsteps.

8. Your Excellency : You have planted this healthy seed with a loving hand. It has taken a firm root and has vigorously sprouted and even weathered a storm. Your presence to-day will proclaim to the world your sympathy and your support of this young plant of your own sowing. Assured of your generous encouragement and unfading love, it will not be long before we reap a teeming harvest.

9. Here I wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks Your Excellency's kindly reference to my connection with the University. The fact that its organization is complete in every detail is in no small

measure due to the hearty co-operation of its Pro-Chancellor Sir Muhammad Shafi, whose guidance has ever been ready at my disposal. I regret that my old colleague in the Assembly, Sir Henry Sharp, is not here to-day—for I know how happy he would have been to see the work completed of which he had laid the foundation so well, but he will be delighted to hear that the spirit and enthusiasm which he had displayed was so completely transmitted to his successor, the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, who has not stinted advice and assistance whenever it was necessary, and which the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterjee has alike accorded since his connection with the University. I rejoice to think that your nomination of him and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma to the Court of the University, will bring two more of your Executive Councillors yet in closer touch with the University.

10. Members of the Executive Council: Upon you rests a special duty to advance the cause of the University, for to you has been committed the principal charge of the University, and upon you therefore rests the obligation to conduct yourself with wise deliberation and sound judgment and bestow upon its development your unremitting care.

11. And upon you Members of the Court, rests alike the obligation to render such help and guidance in the affairs of the University as your power and resources may permit.

12. And now Your Excellency and Graduates of the University: By your initiation to our degrees you have pledged your troth to the service of this institution. Its development and progress depends upon your united efforts; for though the University lives, it must still strive to live well. For this it needs your constant care, co-operation and support. The University will be what you make it. Its greatness will redound to your credit. Supreme efforts will be necessary to develop its various Faculties. It has yet to create a tradition, for however high might be our ambition, however noble our purpose, we cannot achieve success unless all of us unite to consecrate to its service a portion of our time and a part of our possessions. The great Universities of the West owe their success to the munificence of private charity. The splendid endowments which enrich these seats of learning commemorate alike the good deeds of their pious founders as they transmit to posterity the benefits of their bequests. No lover of learning can hope for a more enduring monument or obtain a better title to immortality: for he who benefits a seat of learning benefits alike his progeny and people. And what greater reward can one obtain than the undying remembrance of a grateful people. His deed is an inspiration to his contemporaries and his monument the undying love of posterity. All other memorials and monuments perish; such monument alone is imperishable.

H. S. GOUR,

Vice-Chancellor.

G. M. D. SUFI,

Registrar.

THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

List of Officers and Authorities.

(Corrected up to the end of October, 1923.)

OFFICERS.

Chancellor:

[Ex-officio.]

His EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS,
THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O., LL.D.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Pro-Chancellor:

[Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for three years.]

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAIFI,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law,
Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the
Viceroy's Executive Council.

Vice-Chancellor:

*[Appointed for two years under Government of India, Department of
Education Notification No. 428, dated the 6th April, 1922.]*

DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.I.A.,
Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.

Rector:

[Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for two years.]

THE REV. CANON F. J. WESTERN, M.A., Cambridge Mission.
Delhi.

Treasurer:

[Appointed on 24th March, 1923, for one year.]

K. C. ROY, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.A., Associated Press of India,
Delhi.

Registrar:

[Assumed charge on 13th June, 1922.]

G. M. D. SURI, ESQ., M.A.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts:

[Elected on 15th February, 1923.]

THE REV. P. N. F. YOUNG, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi..

Dean of the Faculty of Science :*[Elected on 15th February, 1923.]***KHUB RAM, ESQ., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.****Proctor :***[Appointed on 23rd March, 1923, for one year.]***N. V. THADANI, ESQ., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.****Librarian :***[Appointed on 18th June, 1923.]***KHAN BAHADUR PIRZADA MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A.,**
Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

CLASS I.—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.**Chancellor :****HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE RUFUS DANIEL ISAACS,
THE EARL OF READING, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., K.C.B.O., G.C.V.O., LL.D.,****Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
Ex-officio President.****Pro-Chancellor :***[Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for three years.]***THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law,
Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the
Viceroy's Executive Council.****Vice-Chancellor :***[Appointed on 6th April, 1922, for two years.]***DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.,
Barrister-at-Law, Nagpur.****Rector :***[Appointed on 10th August, 1922, for two years.]***THE REV. CANON F. J. WESTERN, M.A., Cambridge Mission,
Delhi.****Treasurer :***[Appointed on 24th March, 1923, for one year.]***K. C. ROY, ESQ., C.I.E., M.L.A., Associated Press of India,
Delhi.**

Registrar:*[Assumed charge on 13th June, 1922.]***G. M. D. SUFI, Esq., M.A.,**
*Ex-officio Secretary.***Principals:**

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

Professor:*[Appointed on 13th October, 1923, for one year.]*

L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E.,
Director of Public Information, Home Department,
Government of India, formerly Professor of
History, University of Allahabad,
Honorary Professor of Civics
and Politics.

Readers:*[Appointed on 7th June, 1922, for two years.]*

1. Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Arabic).
2. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc.—(Chemistry).
3. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.—(Mathematics).
4. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.—(Indian Economics).
5. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.—(Sanskrit).
6. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Physics).
7. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.I., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Sanskrit).
8. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Mathematics).
9. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(General Economics).
10. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(Philosophy).
11. R. B. Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.—(Chemistry).

12. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.—(English).
13. A. N. Verma, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.—(Persian).
14. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(English).
15. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.—(European History).

OTHER EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, DELHI.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Hon'ble Major-General R. C. MacWatt, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

EDUCATIONAL COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB.

Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., I.E.S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA.

L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

V. F. Gray, Esq., M.L.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

G. M. Young, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.

CHAIRMAN OF THE DELHI DISTRICT BOARD.

G. M. Young, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.

SENIOR OFFICER SERVING IN THE P. W. D. UNDER THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF DELHI.

Sir Hugh Keeling, Kt., C.S.I.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, DELHI.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Jeudwine, C.M.G., M.D., I.M.S.

PRINCIPALS OF THE INTERMEDIATE COLLEGES IN DELHI.

(Nil.)

WARDENS OF HALLS.

(Nil.)

CLASS II—LIFE MEMBERS.

(Nil.)

CLASS III.—OTHER MEMBERS.

Twenty-five Graduates of the University elected by the Registered Graduates from among their own body—

* [Elected on 10th February, 1923.]

1. H. C. Bali, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
2. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Rai Amrit Lal Bannerjee Bahadur, B.A., Offg. Registrar, Legislative Department, Government of India, Delhi.
4. Basheshar Nath Goela, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
5. Bhawani Prasad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
6. Bishan Sahai, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
7. S. N. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
8. Chatar Behari Narayan, Esq., B.A., Retired P. C. S., Dariba Khurd, Delhi.
9. Raja Dhan Raj Singh, Esq., B.A., B.T., St. Stephen's High School, Delhi.
10. Din Muhammad, Esq., B.A., Superintendent, Revision Section, Army Department, Government of India, Delhi.
11. Gopalji, Esq., M.Sc., Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
12. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
13. Ishwar Das, Esq., M.A., B.T., Head Master, D.A.-V. High School, Delhi.
14. Jwala Pershad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
15. Kishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
16. Muhammad Fazl-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., Head Master, Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi.
17. Sheikh Muhammad Hasan, Esq., B.A., Sub-Judge, Delhi.
18. Raj Jai Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
19. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
20. Ram Kishore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
21. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Delhi.
22. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

23. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Chandni Chowk, Delhi.
24. Sumat Pershad Jain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
25. Teja Singh Malik, Esq., B.Sc., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Raisina, Delhi.

Ten persons elected from among their own body by the Teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University—

[Elected on 6th February, 1923.]

1. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
5. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L., Hindu College, Delhi.
6. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
8. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
9. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Hindu College, Delhi.
10. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

Eight persons elected by Associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court—

[Elected on 20th March, 1923.]

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

1. Hafiz Abdul Aziz, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Junior Vice-President, Delhi Municipality.
2. Shri Ram, Esq., Municipal Commissioner, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A. C. Bose, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEES OF JAMA MASJID AND FATEHPURI MOSQUE, DELHI.

Syed Mir Faiz-ul-Hasan, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE AYURVEDIC YUNANI TIBBIA COLLEGE, DELHI.

Muhammad Habib-ur-Rahman, Esq., L.M.S., Principal, Ayurvedic Yunani Tibbia College, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE, DELHI.

Mrs. A. Taffs, B.Sc., Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE KHALSA DIWAN, DELHI.

Capt. Mool Singh Bazaz, M.B., B.S., Egerton Road, Delhi.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SHRI INDRAAPRASTHA SANATAN DHARAM MANDAL, DELHI PROVINCE.

Sri Ram, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.

Two Members elected by the elected Members of the Council of State from among their own numbers—

[Elected on 21st September, 1922.]

1. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.
2. The Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad.

Four Members elected by the elected Members of the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers—

[Elected on 21st September, 1922.]

1. Rai Bahadur Pandit Jawahar Lal Bhargava, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Hissar.
2. Kunj Behari Lal Agnihotri, Esq., B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bilaspur, Central Provinces.
3. Dr. Nand Lal, B.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
4. S. C. Shahani, Esq., M.A., M.L.A., Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi (Sind).

Fifteen persons appointed by the Chancellor—

[Appointed on 20th March, 1923.]

1. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Delhi.
2. Abul Hasan Khan, Esq., Rais, Delhi.
3. Sheikh Muhammad Aziz-ud-Din, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Punjab Police, Delhi.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands.
5. Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., W.M.S., Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
7. Mirza Ijaz Husain, Esq., B.A., Vakil, Delhi.

8. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
9. Syed Muhammad Rauf Ali, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Delhi.
10. K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Associated Press of India, Delhi.
11. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Retired Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
12. The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sir Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I., Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
13. Chaudhri Shahab-ud-Din, Esq., B.A., LL.B. M.L.A., President, Municipal Committee, Lahore.
14. Colonel K. Wigram, Colonel-Commandant, Delhi Brigade Area, Delhi.
15. Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., C.I.E., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

Representatives of the Governing Bodies of the Colleges elected or nominated by those Bodies—

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE, DELHI.

Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General, Delhi.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.

Piyare Lal, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, Delhi.

RAMJAS COLLEGE, DELHI.

Lala Radhika Narain, Retired Executive Engineer, Chailpuri, Delhi.

NOTE.—Members of the Court other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Vice-Chancellor :

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law (Ex-officio Chairman).

Rector :

The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

Treasurer :

K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Associated Press of India, Delhi.

Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara:
J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A. C.I.E., I.E.S.

• Dean of the Faculty of Arts:
Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

• Dean of the Faculty of Science:
Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi

Principals of the Colleges:

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

CLASS II—OTHER MEMBERS.

Five Members of the Court elected by the Court at its Annual Meeting, of whom at least two shall be Graduates of the University elected by the Registered Graduates from among their own number—

[Elected on 22nd March, 1923.]

1. Shiv Natain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi. } Registered
2. Kishan Dayal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi. } Graduates.
3. Piyare Lal, Esq., M.L.A., Vakil, Delhi.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.
5. Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General, Delhi.

Two Members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council—

[Elected on 16th February, 1923.]

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

Two persons nominated by the Chancellor—

[Nominated on 26th March, 1923.]

1. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
2. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

Ex-officio Secretary:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.

NOTE.—Members other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.*[Constituted on 12th June, 1922.]***Vice-Chancellor:**

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., .
Barrister-at-Law (*Ex-officio* Chairman).

Rector:

The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Cambridge Mission,
Delhi.

CLASS I—EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.**Dean of the Faculty of Arts:**

Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty of Science:

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Principals:

1. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

Professor:

1. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E.,
Director of Public Information, Home Dept., Govt.
of India, Hindu College, Delhi.

Readers:

1. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St.
Stephen's College, Delhi.
2. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar,
Hindu College, Delhi.
6. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's
College, Delhi.
7. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
8. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
9. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
10. R. B. Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
11. A. N. Verma, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
12. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Librarian :

Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A.,
Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

CLASS II--OTHER MEMBERS.

Appointed by the Chancellor—

[*Appointed on 19th July, 1923.*]

1. Dr. G. T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, Simla.

Teachers of the University co-opted by the Academic Council—

[*Co-opted on 12th June, 1922.*]

1. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

[*Co-opted on 12th November, 1923.*]

2. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

Ex-officio Secretary :

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.

NOTE.—Members other than ex-officio Members hold office for a period of three years.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[*Constituted on 12th June, 1922.*]

1. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Arts, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (*Chairman*).
2. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Syed Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
6. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
7. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
8. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
9. Miss E. M. Fenn, M.A., Queen Mary's High School, Delhi.
10. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
11. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.

12. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
13. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
14. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
15. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi (*Secretary*).
16. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
17. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
18. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A. (Math. A & B), St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
19. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
20. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
21. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
22. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
23. A. N. Verma, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
24. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
25. L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Hindu College, Delhi.

NOTE.—Members of the Faculty other than Heads of Departments hold office for two years.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[Constituted on 12th June, 1922.]

1. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., Dean of the Faculty of Science, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (*Chairman*).
2. Dr. G. J. Campbell, M.D., W.M.S., Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
3. R. B. Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Gopalji Ahluwalia, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
6. Bhagwan Das Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
7. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
8. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (*Secretary*).
9. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Government High School, Delhi.
10. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
11. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
12. Mrs. E. Ufford, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
13. Mrs. A. Tafts, B.Sc., Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

14. D. C. Chandra, Esq., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
15. Kishore Singh, Esq., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
16. Kidar Nath, Esq.; M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
17. Mrs. C. B. Young, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., 1, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.
18. Miss S. Ram, B.A. (Cantab.), Lecturer in Physics, Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

NOTE.—Members of the Faculty other than Heads of Departments hold office for two years.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[Constituted on 5th May, 1923.]

ENGLISH.

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. A. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

ECONOMICS.

1. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
4. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
5. Shamji Mohan, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

HISTORY.

1. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi. (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

ARABIC.

1. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.
3. Rev. Joel Waiz Lal, M.A.; M.O.L., Darya Gunj, Delhi.
4. Maulvi Fazl-ur-Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Tibbia College, Delhi.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

1. Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Mahamahopadhyaya Pundit Harnarain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Pundit Hardata Sharma, M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Kailash Narain Kaul, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

PERSIAN AND URDU.

1. Anand Nath Verma, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi. (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College.
4. Pandit Piyare Lal, Munshi Fazil.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

BENGALI.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

PUNJABI.

1. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi, Convener.
2. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
3. H. C. Bali, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[Constituted on 1st April, 1923.]

PHYSICS.

1. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. B. D. Chhabra, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. D. C. Chandra, Esq., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. R. B. Seth, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
4. Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. Ratan Lal, Esq., M.A., Government High School, Delhi.

BIOLOGY.

1. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi, *Convener.*
2. Gopalji Ahluwalia, Esq., M.Sc., Ramjas College, Delhi.
3. Keshore Singh, Esq., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
4. Mrs. A. Taffs, B.Sc., Hons. (Lond.), Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi (Head of Department), *Ex-officio* Convener.
2. A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
5. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

Vice-Chancellor:

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.,
Barrister-at-Law (Chairman).

Rector:

The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Cambridge Mission,
Delhi.

Deans:

1. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
2. Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College,
Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Registrar:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A.

RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE BOARD.**Proctor (Chairman and Convener):**

[Appointed on 23rd March, 1923, for one year.]

1. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College,
Delhi.

Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmere-Merwara.

2. J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S.

Senior Medical Officer, Delhi.

3. Lt.-Col. Norman Walker, I.M.S.

Two Members elected by the Executive Council not necessarily from amongst their own number.

[Elected on 13th October, 1923.]

1. Rai Bahadur Lal Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.
2. Mirza Ijaz Husain, B.A., Vakil, Delhi.

**UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT
COMMITTEE FOR 1923-24.****Chairman:**

K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Honorary Treasurer.

Members:

1. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
2. M. S. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Hindu
College, Delhi.
3. N. P. Chanda, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
4. Chaudhri Kishan Chand, Ramjas College, Delhi.
5. S. K. Bose, Esq., B.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

Secretary:

S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS COMMITTEE.

1. Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.,
Vice-Chancellor.
2. The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Rector, Cambridge
Mission, Delhi,

3. K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Honorary Treasurer.
4. G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
6. Sir Hugh Keeling, Kt., C.S.I., Chief Engineer, Delhi.
7. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
8. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
9. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1922-23.

1. Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, (Chairman).
2. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
3. L. T. Watkins, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.
4. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh, Banker, Delhi.
5. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi (Secretary).

FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1923-24.

1. K. C. Roy, Esq., C.I.E., M.L.A., Honorary Treasurer (Chairman).
2. Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor.
3. The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Rector, Cambridge Mission, Delhi.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.V.O., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi.
5. Piyare Lal, Esq., Vakil, Delhi.
6. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Principal, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
7. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal, Hindu College, Delhi.
8. Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

Secretary:

G. M. D. Sufi, Esq., M.A., Registrar.

SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Vice-Chancellor:

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law,

Rector:

The Rev. Canon F. J. Western, M.A., Cambridge Mission, Delhi.

Dean of the Faculty Concerned:

Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi,
Dean of the Faculty of Arts; or

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., St. Stephen's College,
Delhi, Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Two Members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council—

1. Shiv Narain, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.

Two Members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council—

1. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.	<i>For the appointment of Honorary Professor of Civics and Politics only.</i>
2. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	
1. Dr. G. T. Walker, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., Director-General of Observatories, Simla.	<i>For the appointment of Readers in Physics and Chemistry.</i>
2. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	
1. K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.	<i>For the appointment of Reader in Economics.</i>
2. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	
1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.	<i>For the recognition of teachers in English and Philosophy.</i>
2. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.	

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Kidar Nath, Esq., M.A., Principal, Ramjas College, Delhi.

Three persons (two of whom shall not be Officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor—

1. J. A. Richey, Esq., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
2. Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.
3. Khan Bahadur Pirzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Delhi.

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6. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.
7. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
(Elected on 11th October, 1923, in place of Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., resigned.)

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[Constituted on 1st April, 1923.]

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PHILOSOPHY.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), St. Stephen's College, *University Reader and Head of Department.*
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6. Sita Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Ramjas College.
7. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Hindu College.

UNIVERSITY GENERAL LECTURE SERIES FOR 1922-23.

1. Professor J. S. Mackenzie, D.Litt., LL.D., Professor of Logic and Philosophy, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, on "Our Present Outlook in Philosophy" on the 27th October, at 6 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.
2. Mrs. Mackenzie, M.A., Professor of Education, University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, Cardiff, on "The Value of Freedom in Education" on the 28th of October, 1922, at 6 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.
3. A. E. Brown, Esq., M.A., Officer on Special Duty, Legislative Department, Government of India, on "Historical Repetition" on Thursday, the 14th December, 1922, at 6-15 P.M., in the Hindu College Hall.
4. Professor L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, on "Democracy and Degeneracy" on Wednesday, the 20th December, 1922, at 6-15 P.M., in the Hindu College Hall.
5. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, Esq., B.A., LLB., formerly Judge, High Court, Madras, Member, Legislative Assembly, on "University and Social Service" on Wednesday, the 3rd January, 1923, at 5 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.
6. H. Calvert, Esq., B.Sc., I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Companies, Punjab, Lahore, on "The Re-construction of the Punjab," on Friday, the 26th January, 1923, at 6-30 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.
7. Dr. H. S. Gour, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, on "Education: Old and New," on Saturday, the 27th January, 1923, at 6-30 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.
8. A. G. Clow, Esq., I.C.S., Controller, Labour Bureau, Department of Industries, Government of India, on "Labour and the Commonwealth," on Friday, the 9th February, 1923, at 6-30 P.M., in St. Stephen's College Hall.

EXAMINERS FOR 1924.

ENGLISH.

M.A. Paper I.—E. A. Wodehouse, Esq., M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay.
,, II.—Mrs. C. H. C. Sharp, B.A., Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.
,, III.—S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Allahabad University, Allahabad.
,, IV.—C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
,, V.—A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., Dean of University Instruction, Panjab University, Lahore.
,, VI.—S. C. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.

B.A. PASS—

,, (a) Mirza Muhammad Said, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.
,, (b) S. C. Shahani, Esq., M.A., Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.
,, (c) E. A. Wodehouse, Esq., M.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

B.A. HONOURS—

(1) Dr. F. M. Velte, Ph.D., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

,, (2) H. Y. Langhorne, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.

Intermediate Paper (a) P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Benares Hindu University, Benares.

,, (b) H. Martin, Esq., M.A., Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar.

For the Translation Section of Intermediate Paper (b)—

Urdu—M. A. Ghani, Esq., M.A., Islamia College, Lahore.

Hindi—Bhupal Singh, Esq., M.A., Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

Bengali—P. N. Moulik, Esq., M.A., Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.

MATHEMATICS.

M.A. Paper I.—S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., and A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Delhi.

„ II.—A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Delhi, and S. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

„ III.—A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Reader in Mathematics, University of Allahabad, and S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., Delhi.

„ IV.—S. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

„ V.—Hemraj, Esq., M.A., Dyal Singh College, Lahore, and Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., Delhi.

„ *VI.—S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., Delhi, A. T. Bannerji, Esq., M.A., Delhi, and S. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

N.B.—The first named is to set and the other to adjudicate the question paper.

B.A. PASS—

A Course—Paper (a) A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Reader in Mathematics, University of Allahabad.

(b) Hem Raj, Esq., M.A., Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

B Course—Paper (a) S. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

(b) N. G. Leather, Esq., M.A., Principal, Krishnath College, Barhampore, Bengal.

B.A. HONOURS—

A Course—Paper (a) Sita Ram, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

(b) Hem Raj, Esq., M.A., Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

Intermediate Paper (a) Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
 . . . (b) A. T. Banerji, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY.

M.A. Paper I.—*Ethics*—Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
 . . . II.—*Psychology*—Rev. C. H. Rice, M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.
 . . . III.—*History of Philosophy*—G. C. Chatterjee, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.
 . . . IV.—*Modern Metaphysics*—N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
 . . . V.—*Philosophy of Religion*—Dr. H. D. Griswold, Ph.D., Forman Christian College, Lahore.
 . . . VI.—*Essay*—Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

B.A. PASS—

Paper I.—(*Ethics*) Manohar Lal, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.
 . . . II.—(*Psychology*) G. C. Chatterjee, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.

B.A. HONOURS—

Paper I.—(*Elements of Philosophy*) G. C. Chatterjee, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.
 . . . II.—(*Special Philosopher*) Mian Muhammad Sharif, M.A., Head of the Department of Philosophy, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.

INTERMEDIATE—

Paper I.—(*Logic*) Phani Bhushan Adhikari, Esq., M.A., Benares Hindu University, Benares.
 . . . II.—(*Psychology*) N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

ECONOMICS.

M.A. Paper I.—W. H. Myles, Esq., M.A., Panjab University, Lahore.
 . . . II.—J. C. Coyajee, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Presidency College, Calcutta.

Paper III.—Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.

„ IV.—Rev. E. D. Lucas, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., Principal, F. C. College, Lahore.

„ V.—K. C. De, Esq., M.A., Ramjas College, Delhi.

„ VI.—(a) *Essay*—K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
(b) *Thesis*—H. L. Chablani, Esq., M.A., Reader in Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi.

B.A. PASS—

Paper I.—C. J. Hamilton, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Patna College, Patna.

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„ III.—Chaudhri Abdul Hamid Khan, Esq., M.A., Offg. Principal, Government College, Multan.

„ IV.—J. F. Rushbrook Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Director of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Delhi, formerly Professor of History, University of Allahabad, and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, M.A., D.Litt., Professor of History, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.

„ V & VI.—

Optional Papers (i) Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Lahore,

Paper V & VI.—*contd.*

- (ii) L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, Esq., M.A., B.Litt., C.B.E., Director of Public Information, Home Department, Government of India, Delhi.
- (iii) Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
- (iv) Sayad Abdul Qadir, Esq., M.A., Islamia College, Lahore.

B.A. PASS—

- (i) Compulsory Paper—(*History of India*)—
Manmohan, Esq., M.A., Offg. Principal, Ludhiana College, Ludhiana.
- (ii) Optional Papers—
 - (a) *European History*—
K. Zachariah, Esq., B.A., I.E.S., Presidency College, Calcutta.
 - (b) *English History*—
P. J. Scott, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

B.A. HONOURS—

- (i) *Ancient History of India*—
A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.
- (ii) *Political Science*—
Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona.

INTERMEDIATE—

- (i) Compulsory Paper—(*History of England*)—
S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Hindu College, Delhi.
- (ii) Optional Papers—
 - (a) *History of India*—
Hirde Narain, Esq., Morris College, Nagpur.
 - (b) *European History (Ancient and Medieval)*—
Rev. R. L. Wilson, M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.
 - (c) *European History (Modern)*—
M. L. Puri, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Law College, Lahore.

SANSKRIT.

M.A. Paper I.—Dr. Lakshman Sarup, M.A., Ph. D., University Lecturer in Sanskrit, Panjab University, Lahore. ”

„ II.—Rai Bahadur L. Daya Ram Sahni, M.A., Superintendent, Archaeological Department, Lahore.

„ III.—Pandit Raghubar Dayal, M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, Principal, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.

„ IV.—Pandit Lachhmidhar, M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

„ V.—A. C. Woolner, Esq., M.A., Dean of University Instruction, Panjab University, Lahore.

„ VI.—L. Gulbahar Singh, M.A., LL.B., Government College, Lahore.

B.A. PASS—

(a) V. V. Sovani, Esq., M.A., Meerut College, Meerut.

(b) Ram Labhaya, Esq., M.A., Oriental College, Lahore.

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(b) Pandit Raghubar Dayal, M.A., M.O.L., Shastri, Principal, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.

INTERMEDIATE—

(a) N. K. Bhattacharyya, Esq., M.A., Arts College, Hindu University, Benares.

(b) Pandit Arjun Nath, M.A., Khalsa College, Amritsar.

HINDI (Optional).

INTERMEDIATE—

Pandit Giridhar Sharma, Shastri, Sanatan Dharam College, Lahore.

BENGALI (Optional).

Pandit M. K. Chakravarty, Esq., M.A., Ramjas. College, Delhi.

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(a) Mufti Muhammad Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A., Secretary, Educational Department, Bhopal,

(b) K. B. Pizzada Muhammad Husain, M.A., Retired District and Sessions Judge, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi.

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(a) Dr. Muhammad Sadr-ud-Din, M.A., D.Litt., Government College, Lahore.

(b) Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.

INTERMEDIATE PAPER—

(a) Qazi Fazl-i-Haq, M.A., Government College, Lahore.

(b) Nawab Md. Zamir Mirza of Loharu, Gali Qasim Jan, Delhi.

PERSIAN.

M.A. Paper I.—Dr. Abdullah-al-Mamun Suhrawardy, M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, Mirzapur Street, Calcutta.

„ II.—Sir Muhammad Iqbul, Kt., M.A., Ph.D., Barrister-at-Law, Lahore.

„ III.—Mufti Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A., M.O.L., Maulvi Fazil, Secretary, Education Department, Bhopal.

„ IV.—Anand Nath Verma, Esq., M.A., University Reader and Head of the Persian Department, Hindu College, Delhi.

„ V.—Syed Azhar Ali, M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

„ VI.—K. M. Maitra, Esq., M.A., University Lecturer, Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

B.A. PASS—

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(b) K. M. Maitra, Esq., M.A., University Lecturer, Dyal Singh College, Lahore.

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(b) Muhammad Shafi, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.) Vice-Principal, Oriental College, Lahore.

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(a) Deputy Lal Nigam, Esq., M.A., D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.

(b) Mirza Muhammad Ismail, M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

URDU.

INTERMEDIATE—

Mirza Iqaz Husain, B.A., Vakil, Delhi.

PHYSICS.

B.A. Paper I.—Dr. Wali Muhammad, M.A., Ph.D., I.E.S., Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

., II.—Shiv Narain, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., B.E., M.A.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.), A.M.I.E.E. (Ind.), I.E.S., Professor of Electrical Engineering and Physics, Themason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

Practical—

Dr. Wali Muhammad and Prof. Shiv Narain will set the question paper jointly but one of them, the former and if he refuses, the latter will be invited to conduct the practical examination.

INTERMEDIATE—

Written—

Sadanand, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Multan College, Multan.

Practical—

The paper will be set by Lala Chetan Anand, M.A., Government College, Lahore.

The practical examination will be conducted by Lala Ratan Lal, M.A., Delhi, and Lala Chetan Anand, M.A., Lahore, or, if he refuses, Lala Sada Nand, M.Sc., Lecturer, Multan College, Multan.

CHEMISTRY.

INTERMEDIATE—

Written—

Inorganic—Miss A. M. Bain, M.A., B.Sc., Hindu College, Delhi.

INTERMEDIATE—

Organic—Sain Das, Esq., M.A., Principal, D. A.-V. College, Lahore.

Practical—

Inorganic—Lala Kishan Lal, M.Sc., Government College, Lahore.

Organic—N. A. Yajnik, Esq., M.A., Forman Christian College, Lahore.

BOTANY.**INTERMEDIATE—**

Written—Rai Sahib Lala Shiv Ram Kashyap, M.Sc., I.E.S., Government College, Lahore.

Practical—Dr. S. L. Ghosh, Government College, Lahore.

ZOOLOGY.**INTERMEDIATE—**

Written—Dr. Karam Narain Bahl, D.Phil., D.Sc., University of Lucknow, Lucknow.

Practical—Mrs. A. Tafts, B.Sc. (Hons.), (London), Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi.

THE DELHI UNIVERSITY ACT

1. STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS ATTACHED TO THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.
2. REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY WITH MINUTES OF DISSENT.
3. THE ACT.
4. STATUTES.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS ATTACHED TO THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

1. The object of this Bill is the establishment and incorporation of a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi. It is intended to provide for a local University on the model recommended in the case of Dacca by the Calcutta University Commission. Delhi is a suitable centre for the location of such a University, being the winter Capital of the Government of India and already containing three Arts Colleges as well as the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women. Moreover, should the Panjab University undergo reorganisation in view of the recommendations of the Commission, it appears probable that the existence of Colleges at Delhi would complicate the problem, while any concentration of higher teaching in Lahore would be likely to react unfavourably upon those Colleges. The general scheme for a University at Delhi has been under consideration with the representatives of the local Colleges from time to time during the last two years, and the details have further been considered by a Sub-Committee.

2. The provisions of the Bill generally follow those contained in the Dacca University Act, though in certain points the provisions of the Lucknow University Act have been preferred. Among the divergencies from the Dacca University Act which are deserving of mention, are the following :—

- (i) The proportion of members of the Court nominated by the Chancellor has been reduced in comparison with the number of members elected by registered graduates.
- (ii) At least two of the members elected by the Court as their representatives on the Executive Council are to be members of the Court elected by registered graduates.
- (iii) No provision is made for a Selection Committee in England.
- (iv) Communal representation is provided only to a limited degree and no provision is made for such representation in the Academic body.

Other modifications are dictated by local circumstances. The Government will be the Government of India and the Chancellor the Governor-General. There is some modification in the distribution of functions between the Government, the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The existing Colleges will retain the name of Colleges and the power of appointment of their staff; but the

recognition of the members of the staff of a College as teachers of the University will be given by the University itself. The Faculties which will be instituted, as soon as possible, are those of Arts, Science, Medicine and Commerce.

3. As the provision of sufficient funds for the complete realisation of this University and the erection of suitable buildings will be a matter of time, it is proposed, in the first instance, to commence work with the existing Colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation, especially with reference to the separation of intermediate classes, in such a manner as to permit of the development of the University in its eventual form. In order that this may be done without undue dislocation in the Colleges, the transitory provisions are particularly wide and permit of considerable divergence during the initial years from the form of the University as eventually contemplated.

H. SHARP.

The 13th January, 1922.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE DELHI UNIVERSITY BILL.

We, the undersigned Members of the Joint Committee to which the Bill to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honor to submit this our Report with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Under the provisions of rule 42 of the Indian Legislative Rules, the Committee elected the Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi to act as its Chairman.

2. *Clause 2.*—We have added a definition of "Patrons of the University" who, under clause 17 of the Bill as re-numbered, are constituted Life Members of the Court.

We have in sub-clause (h) made it clear that the University may confer the status of a teacher of the University by the recognition of persons appointed to the staff of Colleges by the College authorities as well as by the direct appointment of other persons.

3. *Clause 4.*—We have added a new sub-clause (12) in this clause to obviate a doubt which we understand has arisen elsewhere as to whether the University can legally supplement the Government grant for the maintenance of a Corps of the Indian Territorial Force.

4. *Clause 7.*—For sub-clauses (5) and (6) of this clause of the Bill as introduced, we have substituted a new sub-clause on the lines of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Allahabad University Act, 1921, which provides for the gradual adaptation of the Colleges to the organisation of the University as ultimately contemplated.

We have omitted some words in sub-clause (1) and the whole of sub-clause (5) as being unnecessary and possibly misleading.

5. *Clause 8.*—We propose the addition to the officers of the University of a Pro-Chancellor, which necessitates the addition of a clause after clause 9 of the Bill and the re-numbering of the subsequent clauses. We contemplate an appointment of an honorific nature involving the duty of presiding at meetings of the Court and at Convocations, in the absence of the Chancellor. We have also omitted from this clause the reference to the Principals which is incompatible with the constitution proposed.

6. *Clause 12 (now clause 13).*—We have very carefully considered the necessity for the provision made in this clause for the appointment of a Treasurer, and we have decided to leave the clause unamended on the ground that, although in our opinion a separate Treasurer will not be required at least for several years, the appointment of such an officer may in time become necessary, if only for a limited period, owing to special circumstances.

7. *Clause 13 (now clause 14).*—We consider that it would be administratively convenient that the Registrar should be the Secretary of the Academic Council as well as of the Court and the Executive Council, and we have provided accordingly.

8. *Clause 16 (now clause 17).*—We have omitted the provision for the appointment to the Court of persons by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, as we consider that the local authorities will be sufficiently represented on that body under the remaining provisions of the Act and Statutes.

9. *Clause 22 (now clause 23).*—We have added special mention of the Faculties of Technology and Indian Fine Arts, including Music. At the same time we realise that it may be impossible to constitute these Faculties immediately upon the coming into existence of the University, and we have accordingly, in order to obviate any delay in the constitution of the University, provided that they shall be constituted as soon as possible thereafter.

We do not consider necessary the provision which had been made in sub-clause (5) of this clause for allowing remuneration to be paid to a person when appointed to be the Dean of a Faculty.

10. *Clause 26 (now clause 27).*—In sub-clause (i) of this clause and in clause 44 (now clause 45) we have made what we consider may be a useful addition in the form of a provision permitting the constitution of insurance as well as of pension and provident funds:

11. Clause 27 (now clause 28).—We have made two changes which are calculated to extend the legislative powers of the Court. In the first place, in sub-clause (3) we have provided for the case in which the Court wishes to pass the greater portion of a Statute whilst objecting to the remainder. We do not intend by giving this power to give to the Court a general power of amendment without further reference to the Executive Council. But we have not considered it necessary to specify any such limitation on the exercise of this power in view of the fact that the Statute, when passed with such omission, will come up for review by the Governor-General in Council, who will, we do not doubt, consider whether the omission constitutes an amendment which ought to have been referred to the Executive Council.

Secondly, we have made provision for the initiation of proposals for amendment of the Statutes by a member of the Court.

We have, further, specified somewhat more clearly than was specified in the original draft the procedure to be followed after a reference back of amendments to the Executive Council. We think that, in cases of disagreement between the two authorities, the Governor-General in Council should be the arbiter.

12. Clause 29 (now clause 30).—We have omitted sub-clause (c) of this clause which referred to the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University, because we consider that an Ordinance dealing with such matters is more properly the business of the Executive Council than of the Academic Council.

13. Clause 34 (now clause 35).—We have in this clause, in the first place, provided an exception to the prohibition against the conduct of examinations for admission to the University which is contained in sub-clause (5) of clause 7, and, in the second place, have inserted a proviso which is the corollary of the proviso to that sub-clause. This proviso will for a limited period permit the recognition of the matriculation examination or its equivalent as a stage at which a student may be admitted to the University in case the Colleges are unable to organise themselves at once as institutions containing only the post-intermediate classes.

14. Clause 38 (now clause 39).—We have altered the reference to the Executive Council to a reference to the Court, as we consider that that authority is the fitting authority for the removal of a graduate from the register of graduates.

15. Clause 45 (now clause 46).—We have carefully considered the transitory provisions and conclude that they are too widely drawn in the Bill as introduced. We have accordingly confined the operation of this clause strictly to the period during which the University will be actually in the course of formation, and we propose, instead of conferring upon the Governor-General in Council an

unqualified power to modify the provisions of the Act, to enjoin upon him such departure only when, and in so far as, it is absolutely necessary. In these circumstances, we have not thought it necessary to particularise the matters in which these powers which may be exercised, and have accordingly omitted sub-clause (2) of this clause as it originally stood. But in regard to the important subject of the maintenance of intermediate classes, etc., we have safeguarded the interests of the Colleges by the proviso to sub-clause (5) of clause 7.

16. In clause 1 of the Statutes we have omitted the definition of "teachers" and have made specific reference in the places where teachers are mentioned to teachers or teachers of the University, as the case may be, as defined in clause 2 of the Bill.

17. In clause 2 of the Statutes we have, in view of the presence of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi upon the Court, considered it unnecessary to include the Deputy Commissioner. At the same time, we have included the Wardens of the Halls and the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. In the same clause we have specified the number of persons to be elected from the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, respectively.

We have eliminated from this clause the proviso to sub-clause (6) which was designed to secure a certain percentage of Muhammadan members on the Court. We desire it to be clearly understood that our motive is prompted purely by a disinclination to recognise communal distinctions of this nature in statutory provisions. We have no doubt that the Chancellor will consider any deficiency in the representation of any particular community at the time of making his nominations, and will rectify any inequality in so far as he is able. We earnestly hope that Muhammadans will fully participate in the benefits of this University, and that their interests will be represented upon its Bodies.

18. In clause 3 of the Statutes we have slightly enhanced the elected element in the Executive Council by increasing by one member the representation thereon of the Court, and, following the principle which we have outlined in our comment upon clause 2, we have omitted the provisions for special representation of Muhammadans.

19. In clause 13 (*now clause 14*) of the Statutes we have extended the number of those who will be eligible for enrolment as graduates of the University by permitting the carrying on of the business as well as actual residence in the province of Delhi to be recognised as a qualification.

20. We have made a number of other alterations in the Bill which are consequential on amendments which we have already noticed in this Report or are of merely a drafting nature, or which we consider of insufficient importance to call for special mention.

21. Finally, we desire to place on record our opinion that provision should in due course be made for the representation of the University in the Legislative Assembly by one member elected by the Court.

22. We regret that we have been unable to avail ourselves of the assistance and advice of two[†] members of our Committee who were unable to attend the meetings owing to their absence from Delhi, and who have not signed the Report.

23. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* on the 21st January, 1922.

24. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

HARNAM SINGH.

A. I. MAYHEW.

GANGANATH JHA.

ABUL KASEM.*

V. G. KALE.*

D. P. SARBADHIKARI.*

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.*

MUHAMMAD SHAFI.

KHACENDRA NATH MITRA.

J. P. COTELINGAM.

H. S. GOUR.

H. SHARP.

The 11th February, 1922.

† Hon'ble Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Lahore, and Mr. S. C. Shahani, M.L.A., Karachi.

* Subject to Minutes of Dissent.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

In my opinion sub-clause (4), now sub-clause (5), of clause 27 (now clause 28) should be omitted, and consequently the words " and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council " should also be omitted.

The Mussalman community and the public interested should have a voice in the selection of the Mussalman members of the Court. I, therefore, suggest that provision should be made in the Statutes to the effect that one-third of the members elected by the different electorates should be Mussalmans.

ABUL KASEM.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

1. I would not vest in the Chancellor the autocratic powers which section 9 confers on him, of dictating to the University, in certain circumstances, what it shall or shall not do. He should be empowered to cause an inquiry to be made and ask for reports and explanations and in the ultimate resort to make recommendations to the Court. I think the University, as it will be constituted, may be safely trusted to understand its responsibilities and ought not to be compelled to act to the dictation of the Chancellor. The provisions I object to breathe a lack of confidence in the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council, which together should constitute the final authority in the University.

2. I do not like that the Vice-Chancellor should be the chief executive officer of the University. The two aspects of the position of that officer appear to me to be incongruous. The Vice-Chancellor should, in my view, occupy the same status and position as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, for example, the Registrar performing the executive functions. It should be an honorary office.

V. G. KALE.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I regret to have to record a note of dissent, because in common with my Colleagues I am most anxious that the Delhi University should be established in time to secure its grant in the next Budget, without which its operations next year will be impossible. In order that Delhi might be a seat of public opinion and culture, its University ought to have come before it became the capital of India or soon after. A great deal of leeway has to be made up before the necessary atmosphere here is secured. Anything that may in the slightest degree interfere with the early establishment of the long-needed University has to be avoided as far as possible.

The Calcutta University has not gained yet by the Viceroy ceasing to be its Chancellor, and it is gratifying to have His Excellency again officially connected with an University. As the latest to come and as the special object of Imperial benefaction, the Delhi University ought to be an up-to-date model institution. The Hon'ble Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi told the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 9th February that Universities ought to be autonomous and ought to be as little interfered with as possible. Taking my cue from the Hon'ble Education Member, I claim and plead that the University in the Imperial City of Delhi, which in time may well aspire to be an All-India and an Imperial University, if well handled, ought to have perfect autonomy—at least a great deal more autonomy than is provided for in the Bill. The University with the Viceroy as its Chancellor, and with a Court carefully constituted as the Delhi

University, should not have interference at the hands of the Governor-General in Council at every step. The Viceroy as the Chancellor, and therefore as an integral part of the University, ought to be able to exercise all the necessary check and afford all the necessary guidance. The Members of His Excellency's Executive Council in charge of Education and of Commerce and Industry ought to be Members of the Court, and this will be enough safeguard considering the constitution of the Court and the other bodies.

The Court which is the sovereign body in the University, with the Viceroy as Chancellor, ought to have much larger and more real powers. It occupies the position of the Senate and both the Executive Council and the Academic Council, doing executive work in separate spheres, ought to be subordinate and answerable to the Court.

The complexity of this machinery is likely to hamper work and ought to be simplified; the University ought to be self-contained and autonomous and not subjected to direct Government influence and interference, merely because the Government will have the financing of the concern. A well-chosen responsible Court able to carry on work satisfactorily ought to be the ideal, and the University ought not to be practically a Government Department.

From the above points of view and others appearing from the amendments, I would suggest the following amendments:—

Clause 2 (h).—This University being what is called *unitary* (a somewhat vague and ill-understood term) there ought to be no difference in classes of teachers. The position of teachers *not recognised by the University* will be difficult if not intolerable. Allowing *unrecognised* teachers to do University work will make the University something more than *unitary*. It will be *affiliating*, so far. If this was a mere transitory provision for frankly safeguarding existing interests the position would be better understood. I suggest that the differentiation should cease, that the definition in clause 2 (h) be dropped and consequential amendments be made. The definition as it stood originally was less objectionable, for it merely indicated the appointing authority.

Clause 9 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6).—I suggest the omission of these sub-clauses which are on the analogy of sections relating to the Visitor in other Acts constituting Unitary Universities. Here the Viceroy is the Chancellor and the Head of the University and as such its integral part. He should and can make his views felt and accepted and ought not to have separate powers of the kind contemplated. I say this in full view of clause 12 (6), for there the Vice-Chancellor's powers are really modified and defined.

Clause 28 (3).—I suggest the addition of the following words after this clause:—

“ And on receipt of the Report of the Executive Council pass the Statute in such form as it may think fit.”

Clause 28 (4), (5).—I would omit these sub-clauses.

Clause 28 (7).—I would omit the following words:—

“ *Either reject the proposal or* ” in lines 4 and 5 of this clause. The Governor-General in Council or any outside body or individual ought not to have these drastic powers and the Executive Council, which though very important but nevertheless a subordinate body, ought not to have the large power indicated in the words in sub-clause (7) which I seek to omit.

Clause 30 (3).—The words “ The Governor-General in Council and ” in line 3 should be omitted.

“ *Clause 30 (4), (5), (6)* and clause 31, Proviso, should be omitted.

Clause 35 (4) should be omitted.

I do not object to the expression *Governor-General in Council* in Proviso to Clause 35 (2), because the power conferred here is more legislative than administrative.

Clause 46, lines 6 and 7.—I would substitute the word “ Chancellor ” in the place of “ Governor-General in Council.”

Schedule—First Statutes of the University.

Clause 2 (1).—I would add the following:—

“ Members of the Executive Council of the Governor-General in Council in charge of the Departments of Education, Commerce and Industry, and the Principal of the Lady Hardinge Medical College.”

Clause 2 (6).—I would reduce the number of nominees of the Chancellor by three by way of balancing the number added in the previous paragraph.

DEVA PRASAD SARVADHIKARY.

The 10th February, 1922.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

While I am anxious to see a well-equipped University in this Imperial city of Delhi—now the seat of the Government of India—I am more anxious to see that this University is in advance of the existing Universities and is founded on such progressive lines as to be a model for future Universities. These ought, in the words of the Hon’ble Member for Education, be autonomous and ought to be as little interfered with as possible. It cannot be said that the present Bill satisfies these conditions.

The framers of the first University Act in this country taking into consideration the vastness of each Province, the paucity of workers in this country and the difficulties of importing well qualified teachers from other countries, wisely decided in favour of affiliating Universities:

As the demand for higher education grew, it was met by starting affiliated Colleges in the mofussil, away from the seat of the University. Some of these institutions were not well conducted, and the Universities were then unable to inspect them and to exercise control over their working. As a result thereof the standard of teaching was lowered, and this was attributed to the Universities being merely examining and affiliating bodies. It was suggested that the only way of remedying the existing evils was the creation of more unitary teaching Universities. The Report of the Sadler Commission has strengthened this view-point, and, as a result of that Commission's recommendations, the new Universities that are proposed to be established are made both unitary and teaching Universities. Looking to the present educational needs of the country and the still existing scarcity of educationists in the country, I think the whole question requires to be carefully re-considered before any more unitary Universities are established. I, therefore, propose that the word Unitary be deleted from the Bill.

In the existing older Universities the Syndicate is the executive committee of the Senate and all the powers that the Syndicate exercises are virtually delegated from and by the Senate. Under the proposed Bill the Executive Council (the counterpart of the Syndicate) has special powers allotted to it and has the right to approach the Governor-General in Council if the Court (the counterpart of the Senate) does not accept its recommendations. Moreover, all the members of the Executive Council are not elected by the Court or the Faculties as the Syndics are in the older Universities, two being nominated by the Chancellor and many more being *ex-officio* members of the Council than in the older Universities. This complicated arrangement is said to be necessary because the Court is to have Patrons, Life-members and other *ex-officio* members who may be either unwilling or unable to take part in the actual work of the Court. In the existing financial conditions of the Province, the creation of this class of members may be a necessity, but that is no reason why their inclusion in the Court should lead to the restriction of its powers. While the Bill provides for the election of twenty-five members by the registered graduates and is thus an advance on the existing conditions, it is reactionary in so far as it reduces the powers of the Court and vests some with the Governor-General in Council and some others with the Executive Council. The Bill takes away with one hand what it gives with the other. As His Excellency the Viceroy is to be the Chancellor of the Court, to allow an appeal from the decision of the Court (which includes the Chancellor, *i.e.*, the Viceroy) to the Governor-General in Council is derogatory not only to the dignity of the Court, but to that of His Excellency the Viceroy. I would, therefore, make the Court and not the Governor-General in Council the final authority in all matters.

I do not approve of the proposal to make provision for religious teaching in the new University, as I do not think Religion in the real sense of the term can ever be taught in any University. What can be and will be taught is either Oriental Philosophy or Theology. There are so many difficulties in the way of teaching Theology in a mixed University that I would drop all mention of religious instruction from the Bill. This desire to introduce religious education to University curriculum is due to some of us having lost faith in secular education, on noticing absence of reverence or respect for elders and authority, amongst some of the graduates of the Universities. This result is due to a clashing of two different ideals and not to secular teaching. The introduction of religious instruction will, I fear, in mixed Universities do more harm than good.

Clause 12 of the Bill should be deleted, for I agree with my colleagues in thinking that a separate Treasurer will not be required for several years, and I do not see why such a provision cannot be made later on when it is found necessary to have such an officer.

The *ex-officio* members of the Court should be these only, namely :—

1. The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
2. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
3. The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
4. The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

I realise that the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, must be a member of the Court at least for the first few years, but he may be nominated by the Chancellor among the 15 members whom he has the right to nominate.

I am against having any nominated member on the Executive Council.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

ACT NO. VIII OF 1922

ACT NO. VIII OF 1922.

[PASSED BY THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.]

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th March, 1922.)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH AND INCORPORATE A UNITARY TEACHING AND RESIDENTIAL UNIVERSITY AT DELHI.

Whereas it is expedient to establish and incorporate a unitary teaching and residential University at Delhi; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Delhi University Short title and com-mencement. Act, 1922.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by Notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct.
2. In this Act and in the Statutes, unless there is anything Definitions. repugnant in the subject or context,—
 - (a) "College" means an institution maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and in which provision is made for residence of students of the University.
 - (b) "Hall" means a unit of residence for students of the University maintained or recognized by the University in accordance with the provisions of this Act;
 - (c) "Patron of the University" means a person who has made a donation of not less than one lakh of rupees to the funds of the University, and has been declared by the Chancellor to be a Patron of the University;
 - (d) "Principal" means the head of a College;
 - (e) "Registered Graduate" means a graduate registered under the provisions of this Act;
 - (f) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean, respectively, the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University made under this Act;

- (g) "Teachers" includes Professors, Readers, Lecturers and other persons imparting instruction in the University or in any College or Hall;
- (h) "Teachers of the University" means persons appointed or recognized by the University under the provisions of this Act for the purpose of imparting instruction in the University or any College;
- (i) "University" means the University of Delhi; and
- (j) "Warden" means the head of a Hall.

THE UNIVERSITY

The University.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "The University of Delhi."

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. The University shall have the following powers, namely:—

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge,

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, persons who—

(a) have pursued a course of study in the University, or

(b) are teachers in educational institutions,

under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University,

(7) to appoint or recognize persons as Professors, Readers or Lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the University,

(8) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

**Powers
of the
University.**

(9) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(10) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorised by the Ordinances,

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,

(12) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the University corps of the Indian Territorial Force, and

(13) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

5. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of 10 miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and, notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with or admitted to any privileges of the University : Territorial exercise of powers.

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the aforementioned limit shall be associated in any way with or be admitted to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or, in

University open to all classes, castes and creeds.

respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not) approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

Teaching of
the Univer-
sity.

7. (1) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(3) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(5) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, it shall not be lawful for the University or any College to maintain classes, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University save with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and during such period as he may direct, or at any time to frame courses, conduct examinations or recognize institutions for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University save with such sanction and during such period.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Officers
of the
University.

8. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

- (I) The Chancellor,
- (II) the Pro-Chancellor,
- (III) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (IV) the Rector,
- (V) the Treasurer,
- (VI) the Registrar,
- (VII) the Deans of the Faculties, and
- (VIII) such other persons in the service of the University as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

9. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor-General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(6) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

10. The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an

ex-officio member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (a) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council through the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

The Rector.

13. The Chancellor may appoint a Rector who shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions, and shall exercise such powers, and perform such duties, of the Vice-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, may direct.

The Treasurer.

14. The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

(1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy;

(2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;

- (3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and
- (5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

15. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall maintain ^{The} ^{Registrar.} a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

16. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector, the Treasurer, and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

17. The following shall be the authorities of the University:— ^{Authorities of the University.}

- (I) The Court,
- (II) the Executive Council,
- (III) the Academic Council,
- (IV) the Faculties, and
- (V) such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

18. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, ^{The Court.} namely:—

Class I.—Ex-officio members.

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) the Pro-Chancellor,
- (iii) the Vice-Chancellor,
- (iv) the Rector,
- (v) the Treasurer,
- (vi) the Registrar,
- (vii) the Principals,
- (viii) the Professors and Readers of the University, and
- (ix) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life members.

(x) The Patrons of the University and persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other members.

(xi) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body,

(xii) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University,

(xiii) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court,

(xiv) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers,

(xv) persons appointed by the Chancellor, and

(xvi) a representative of the Governing Body of each College, elected or nominated by that Body.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv), and the tenure of office of members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III, shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (xi) and (xii) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Meetings of the Court.

19. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

Powers and duties of the Court.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely:—

(a) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(b) of considering and cancelling Ordinances, and

(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates,

and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

21. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

22. The Executive Council—

(a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(b) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;

(c) shall lay before the Governor-General in Council annually a full statement of the financial requirements of the University and the Colleges;

(d) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(e) subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

(f) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;

(g) shall arrange for the holding of, and publish the results of, the University examinations;

(h) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances: provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council; and

Powers and
duties of
the Executive
Council.

(i) shall exercise all other powers of the University, not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

The Academic Council.

23. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance, of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

The Faculties.

24. (1) Provision shall be made, as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act, for the inclusion in the University of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology and Indian Fine Arts (including Music), and such other Faculties shall be included in the University (whether by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(4) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(5) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Other authorities of the University.

25. The constitution, powers and duties of such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

26. The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

27. The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board and of all other Boards of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Constitution,
etc., of
Boards to
be prescrb-
ed by Ordin-
ances.

STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees ;
- (b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes ;
- (c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;
- (e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities of the University ;
- (f) the institution of Colleges and Halls and their maintenance ;
- (g) the recognition and management of Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and the withdrawal of such recognition ;
- (h) the mode of appointment and recognition of teachers of the University ;
- (i) the constitution of pension, insurance and provident funds for the benefit of the officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University ;
- (j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ; and
- (k) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

29. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in the Schedule.

(2) The Statutes may be amended, repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court may pass the Statute, or a part of it, in the form in which it has been proposed, or may reject the Statute or part of it, or may return the Statute to the Executive Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Court may suggest.

Statutes
how made.

(4) Where any Statute or part of a Statute has been returned to the Executive Council for re-consideration and there is disagreement between the Court and the Executive Council in relation thereto, the matter shall be referred for decision to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed or a draft of a Statute or part thereof has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council.

(7) Any member of the Court may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute and the Court may refer such draft for consideration to the Executive Council, which may either reject the proposal or submit the draft to the Court in such form as the Executive Council may approve, and the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any draft so submitted as they apply in the case of a draft proposed to the Court by the Executive Council.

Ordinances.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the admission of students to the University and their enrolment as such;
- (b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University;
- (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas;
- (d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University;
- (e) the emoluments and conditions of service of teachers of the University;
- (f) the fees to be charged for courses of study in the University and for admission to the examinations, degrees, and diplomas of the University;
- (g) the giving of religious instruction;

- (h) the formation of Departments of teaching in the Faculties;
- (i) the constitution, powers and duties of the Boards of the University;
- (j) the conduct of examinations; and
- (k) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

31. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances Ordinances how made. shall be made by the Executive Council :

Provided that—

- (i) no Ordinance shall be made affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after consultation with the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, and
- (ii) no Ordinance shall be made—
 - (a) affecting the admission or enrolment of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognized as equivalent to the University examinations or prescribing the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (2) of section 36 for admission to the degree courses of the University, or
 - (b) affecting the conditions, mode of appointment or duties of examiners or the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study,

unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under the provisions of sub-section (1), but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for re-consideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Governor-General in Council and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next meeting. The Court shall have power, by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, to cancel any Ordinance made by the Executive Council, and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and, from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Governor-General in Council may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity

of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of fifteen days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Governor-General in Council who may, if he approves the draft, make the Ordinance. An Ordinance made under this sub-section shall cease to have effect on the expiration of six months from the making thereof.

Regulations.

32. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

- (a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum;
- (b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by Regulations; and
- (c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings, and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulation made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1):

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision in the matter shall be final.

RESIDENCE.

Residence.

33. Every student of the University shall reside in a College or a Hall, or under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

Colleges.

34. (1) The Colleges shall be such as may be named in the Statutes.

(2) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

35. (1) The Halls shall be such as may be maintained by the Halls, University or approved and recognized by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) The Wardens and superintending staff of the Halls shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) The conditions of residence in the Halls shall be prescribed by the Ordinances, and every Hall shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board authorized in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University or other person authorized in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any Hall which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances.

ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

36. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an admission committee (including at least one Principal) appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council. Admission to University Courses

(2) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. Any such qualification may be tested by examination notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (5) of section 7 :

Provided that, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Act and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, any student who has passed a Matriculation Examination of any such University, or any examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, may be deemed eligible for admission to the University.

(3) The conditions under which students may be admitted to the diploma courses of the University shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(4) The University shall not, save with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, recognize (for the purposes of admission to a course of study for a degree), as equivalent to its own degrees, any degree conferred by any other University, or, as equivalent to the Intermediate or Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, any examination conducted by any other authority. Examination

37. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by this Act and the Ordinances.

(2) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and shall report the appointment to the Executive Council.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to moderate and prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

Annual Report.

38. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

Annual accounts.

39. (1) The annual accounts and balance-sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the *Gazette of India*, and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, if any, be submitted to the Court and to the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council shall also submit to the Court, on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, a statement of the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(3) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting and the Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Removal of names of registered graduates.

40. The Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Court for the time being in India, have power to remove the name of any person from the register of registered graduates.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities and bodies.

41. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

42. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, save as otherwise provided, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may, think fit.

43. All casual vacancies among the members (other than ^{Filling of} ~~ex-officio~~ members) of any authority or other body of the University shall be filled, as soon as conveniently may be, by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

44. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

45. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section, within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly.

46. (1) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit.

(2) Where any such pension, insurance or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

47. If any difficulty arises with respect to the establishment of the University or in connection with the first meeting of any authority of the University or otherwise in first giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Governor-General in Council may, at any time before all the authorities of the University have been constituted, by order make any appointment or do any thing, consistent so far as may be with the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, which appears to

him necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty, and every such order shall have effect as if such appointment or action had been made or taken in the manner provided in this Act :

Provided that, before making any such order, the Governor-General in Council shall ascertain and consider the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, if a Vice-Chancellor has been appointed, and of such of the authorities of the University as have been constituted, on the proposed order.

Completion
of courses
for students
at Delhi
Colleges.

48. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances, any student of any of the following Colleges at Delhi, namely, the St. Stephen's College, the Hindu College and the Ramjas College, who, immediately prior to the commencement of this Act, was studying for any examination of the University of the Punjab higher than the Intermediate Examination, shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of the University of the Panjab.

THE SCHEDULE.

THE FIRST STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

[See section 29 (1).]

Definitions. 1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) " the Act " means the Delhi University Act, 1922, and " section " means a section of the Act; and

(b) " officers " " authorities, " " Professors, " " Readers, " " Lecturers, " " clerical staff " and " servants " mean, respectively, officers, authorities, Professors, Readers, Lecturers, clerical staff and servants of the University.

Constitution of the Court. 2. (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 18, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

(i) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;

(ii) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service;

(iii) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;

(iv) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab;

(v) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;

(vi) the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce;

(vii) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality;

(viii) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board;

(ix) the Senior Officer serving in the Public Works Department under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;

(x) the Senior Medical Officer, Delhi;

(xi) the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University;

(xii) the Wardens.

(2) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(3) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(4) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(5) The number of persons to be elected by the elected Members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be two and four, respectively.

(6) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (xv) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall be fifteen.

(7) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that members elected under clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

3. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer, shall be—

Constitution
of the
Executive
Council.

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

(i) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;

(ii) the Deans of the Faculties;

(iii) the Principals.

Class II.—Other Members.

(iv) Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number;

(v) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council; and

(vi) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Powers of the Executive Council. 4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;
- (b) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;
- (c) to appoint or recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants, in accordance with the Statutes;
- (d) to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council;
- (e) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint and recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;
- (f) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;
- (g) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University :
provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting;
- (h) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University;
- (i) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, confirm and cancel contracts on behalf of the University; and
- (j) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in

the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

5. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to ^{The Academic Council} the Vice Chancellor and the Rector, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

- (i) The Deans of the Faculties;
- (ii) the Principals;
- (iii) the Professors and Readers; and
- (iv) the Librarian of the University.

Class II.—Other Members.

(v) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.

(2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its numbers as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that teachers of the University co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers of the University.

6. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, ^{Powers of} _{the Academic Council.} namely:—

- (a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;
- (b) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;
- (c) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;
- (d) to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;

- (e) to assign subjects to the Faculties;
- (f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;
- (g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;
- (h) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and
- (i) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

The Faculties.

7. (1) Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (i) the heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;
- (ii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on subjects, so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and
- (iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed, in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science, twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty, fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

Powers of the Faculties.

8. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and
- (b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Board of co-ordination.

9. There shall be a Board of Co-ordination composed of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof, the Rector, the Deans of the Faculties and the Registrar, to co-ordinate the teaching of the University, and in particular to co-ordinate the work and timetables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture-rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

The Dean.

10. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

11. The appointment of a Warden shall, in the case of a Hall ^{Hall.} maintained by the University, be made by the Executive Council, and in other cases be subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

12. Every student not residing in a College or Hall shall be attached to a College or Hall for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

13. The Court may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, by a resolution passed with the concurrence of not less than two-thirds of the members voting, withdraw any degree or diploma ^{of degrees and diplomas.} conferred by the University.

14. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees ^{Honorary degrees.} shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

15. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as ^{Registered} may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names ^{graduates.} enrolled in the register of registered graduates, namely :—

(a) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act, all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University ; and

(b) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

16. There shall be the following officers, namely :—

(i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of ^{Officers.} the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit ; and

(ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

Committees
of selection.

17. (1) No person shall be appointed or recognized as a teacher of the University except on the nomination of a committee of selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely :—

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) the Rector;
- (iii) the Dean of the Faculty concerned;
- (iv) two members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council;
- (v) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the teacher will be concerned;
- (vi) a representative of the Governing Body of each College; and
- (vii) three persons (two of whom shall not be officers of the University) appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Committees of selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the committee, make the appointment or confer the recognition, as the case may be. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall appoint or recognize such person as he thinks fit.

STATUTES MADE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL UNDER
SECTION 47 OF THE ACT, BY NOTIFICATION No. 1163,
DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1922, AND TO REMAIN
IN FORCE UNTIL THE 30TH APRIL, 1924.

The
recognition
of Colleges.
Act 28 (g)
and 34 (1).

18. The following Colleges shall be recognized Colleges of the University, namely :—

- (a) the St. Stephen's College;
- (b) the Hindu College; and
- (c) the Ramjas College.

The
Faculties.
Section
24 (1).

19. (i) The following Faculties shall be immediately included in the University, namely :—

- (a) the Faculty of Arts; and
- (b) the Faculty of Science.

(ii) The Members of each Faculty other than those mentioned in sub-clause (i) of clause (1) of Statute 7 of the First Statutes shall hold office for a period of two years.

The
University
teachers.
Section
28 (b).
Statute
4 (c).

20. (i) Teachers appointed by the University shall be either—

- (a) whole-time servants of the University appointed and paid by the University; or

(b) members of the staff of a recognized College appointed by the University to teaching posts in the University, the College being entitled to a subsidy from the University on account of the University work done by such teachers.

(ii) Teachers recognized by the University shall be members of the staff of a recognized College, whose teaching in their own College shall be accepted as recognized teaching in connection with the University courses.

21. (i) The management of the Provident Fund shall vest in ^{The Provident Fund, Section 46 (1).} the Executive Council.

(ii) Every employé of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or more shall be required to join the University Provident Fund as a subscriber :

Provided that any person appointed on probation to a substantive appointment whose services terminate before his confirmation shall not be entitled to receive any contribution to the Fund made on his behalf by the University or the interest accruing on such contribution. Any person appointed by the Provisional Executive Council shall be deemed to be on probation until he is confirmed in his appointment by the authority empowered to make such appointment under the Act.

(iii) Subscriptions to the Provident Fund shall be deducted monthly from the Pay Bill of each subscriber at the rate of 8 per cent. of his monthly pay and allowance.

The pay and allowance for purposes of calculating the amount of subscription shall be that as on the 1st April of each year, and the subscription shall not vary with any variation in the pay and allowance of the subscriber during the year. The subscription shall be paid in whole rupees only.

(iv) No subscription or contribution shall be made to the Provident Fund of a subscriber when he is on leave without pay. Subscription during leave with allowances shall be optional.

(v) The University shall make on behalf of each subscriber a monthly contribution to the Fund, expressed in whole rupees, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the pay and allowance on which the amount of his subscription is calculated.

22. (i) Application for enrolment in the register of registered graduates shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar in the form prescribed for the purpose. ^{Registration of graduates, Section 28 (1) and Statute 15.}

(ii) No graduate shall be entitled to have his name enrolled, and retained, in the register of registered graduates except on payment of the following fees, namely :—

(a) an initial fee of Rs. 10; and

(b) an annual fee of Rs. 3

or

a compound fee of Rs. 30.

(iii) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, and after receipt of the prescribed fee, he shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the register.

(iv) The annual fee shall be payable in advance by the first day of October every year. If any registered graduate fails to pay the fee by that day, the Registrar shall cause his name to be removed from the register.

(v) A registered graduate whose name has been removed under clause (iv) of this Statute may, at any time, by payment of all arrears to the University, have his name re-enrolled in the register of registered graduates.

*Ad
Eundem
degrees,
Statute
15 (a).*

23. (i) No person shall be admitted to an *ad eundem* degree unless he pays the following fee to the University, namely :—

(a) for a Bachelor's degree	... Rs. 10
(b) for a Master's degree ...	... .. 20 and
(c) for a Doctor's degree ...	... .. 50

(ii) Application for conferment of an *ad eundem* degree shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar upon the form prescribed for the purpose and shall be accompanied by the original diploma or certificate on which the applicant bases his claim for such degree :

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may, for sufficient cause, dispense with the production of such original diploma or certificate and accept other evidence in support of the application.

(iii) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, the application shall be referred for decision to the Vice-Chancellor who shall have power to pass thereon the orders for the grant of an *ad eundem* degree.

THE UNIVERSITY CODE

THE UNIVERSITY CODE.

I.—THE UNIVERSITY.

1. (1) The first Chancellor and the first Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first members of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members, so long as they continue to hold such office or membership, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the name of "the University of Delhi." Section 3.
The University.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

2. The University shall have the following powers, namely :— Section 4.
The powers

(1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge, of the University.

(2) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other Academic distinctions on, persons who—

(a) have pursued a course of study in the University,

or

(b) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions,

(3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes,

(4) to grant such diplomas to, and to provide such lectures and instruction for, persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine,

(5) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine,

(6) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University,

(7) to appoint or recognize persons as Professors, Readers or Lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the University,

(8) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations,

(9) to maintain Colleges and Halls, to recognize Colleges and Halls not maintained by the University, and to withdraw such recognition,

(10) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorized by the Ordinances,

(11) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare,

(12) to make grants from the funds of the University for the maintenance of the University corps of the Indian Territorial Force, and

(13) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and other branches of learning.

**Section 5.
Territorial
exercise of
powers.**

3. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the powers of the University conferred by or under this Act, shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be associated with, or admitted to, any privileges of the University :

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to any agricultural or other technical institution established or maintained in connection with the University with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution within the aforementioned limit shall be associated in any way with, or be admitted to, any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act :

Provided that the Governor-General in Council may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in the case of any institution specified in the order.

**Section 6.
University
open to all
classes,
castes and
creeds.**

4. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat, or to enjoy or exercise any privilege thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University, where such test is made a condition thereof by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent religious instruction being given in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those not unwilling to receive it by persons (whether teachers of the University or not), approved for that purpose by the Executive Council.

5. (A) (1) All recognized teaching in connection with the University courses shall be conducted under the control of the Academic Council by teachers of the University, and shall include lecturing, laboratory work and other teaching conducted in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) Every teacher of the University shall be attached to a College, and at least one such teacher shall be attached to each College.

(3) The authorities responsible for organizing such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(4) The courses and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and, subject thereto, by the Regulations.

(5) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, it shall not be lawful for the University or any College to maintain classes, after the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Act, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University save with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council and during such period as he may direct, or at any time to frame courses, conduct examinations or recognize institutions for the purpose of preparing or testing students for admission to the University save with such sanction and during such period.

(B) (1) All University lectures delivered by teachers, appointed by the University, shall be open to all students of the University who obtain permission from the Dean of the Faculty concerned.

(2) Lectures delivered by teachers recognised by the University, as part of the course of study provided by their College, shall be open to the students of other Colleges either by mutual arrangement between the Principals of the Colleges concerned, or under the direction of the Academic Council.

II.—THE CHANCELLOR.

6. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor-General. He shall by virtue of his office be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) The Chancellor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made, by such person or persons as he may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, equipment, and of any institutions associated with the University, and also of the examination, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Chancellor shall in every case give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Chancellor may address the Vice-Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Vice-Chancellor shall communicate to the Executive Council the views of the Chancellor and shall, after ascertaining, if he so thinks fit, the opinion of the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken thereon.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Vice-Chancellor for communication to the Chancellor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry.

(5) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

(6) Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor.

III.—THE PRO-CHANCELLOR.

Section 10.

7. The Pro-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor and shall hold office for three years. He shall, when present, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

IV.—THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

Section 11. Appointment of the Vice- Chancellor.

8. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith report the same to the Chancellor, who shall make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as he may think fit.

Section 12. Powers and duties of the Vice- Chancellor.

9. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University. He shall be an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, the Vice-Chancellor shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under clause (a) affects any person in the service of the University, such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council through the said officer, authority or other body within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to any order of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal or suspension of an officer or teacher of the University, or regarding the recognition or withdrawal of the recognition of any such teacher, and shall exercise general control in the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

V.—THE RECTOR.

10. The Chancellor may appoint a Rector who shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions, and shall exercise such powers, and perform such duties, of the Vice-Chancellor, as the Chancellor, after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, may direct. Section 13.

11. *Powers and Duties of the Rector.*—(1) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Executive Council and of the Academic Council, and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned. Powers and
duties of the
Rector, G. I.
Notification
No. 339,
dated 24th
March 1923.
under
Section 13
of the Act.

(2) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, have power to convene meetings of the Academic Council.

(3) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Rector requires that immediate action should be taken, the Rector shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to the Vice-Chancellor for confirmation. On confirmation the action taken shall become the action of the Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor shall take the further steps required by section 12 (4) (a) of the Act.

(4) The Rector shall, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, and subject to his directions, exercise general control in the University

and shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(5) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Rector, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, may appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and if he does, shall report the appointment to the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council.

VI.—THE TREASURER.

Section 14.

12. (1) The Treasurer shall be appointed by the Chancellor after consideration of the recommendations of the Executive Council, upon such conditions and for such period, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) as the Executive Council shall deem fit. He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council and shall—

- (1) exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and advise in regard to its financial policy;
- (2) subject to the control of the Executive Council, manage the property and investments of the University, and be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statements of accounts;
- (3) subject to the powers of the Executive Council, be responsible for seeing that all monies are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted;
- (4) sign all contracts made on behalf of the University; and
- (5) exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances:

Provided that the Chancellor may, on the recommendation of the Executive Council, in the case of any vacancy in the office of the Treasurer, whether permanent or otherwise, direct that the Registrar shall act as the Treasurer and perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of the Treasurer, and when any such direction has been made references to the Treasurer in this Act and the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations shall be deemed to be references to the Registrar.

(2) The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Powers and Duties of the Treasurer.—(i) Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Treasurer shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (1) he shall be the Head of the Accounts Department, and as such shall have general power of supervision over the Accounts Office;
- (2) he shall be the custodian of all movable and immovable properties of the University including all valuable securities, grants, title deeds, sanads and cash of the University;

(3) he shall realise, and receive all grants, or other monies due to the University, from the Imperial and Local Governments and from other bodies or individuals and he shall give receipts of discharge to all payments to the University; and

(4) he shall draw, over his signature, cheques, on behalf of the University, on any bank and shall make all disbursements on account of the University and sign cheques or such other instruments as may be necessary for that purpose.

(ii) The Treasurer, under the general supervision of the Executive Council, shall keep all cash above Rs. 1,000 with the Imperial Bank of India, Delhi Branch, and shall also keep with the said Bank all valuable securities for safe custody and provisional realisation of interest.

(iii) The Treasurer shall maintain an account of all monies and assets of the University in his charge. Such account shall be appended to the annual revenue account of the University.

(5) The annual accounts and financial estimates of the University prepared by the Treasurer shall first be laid before the Committee whose recommendation thereon shall be submitted to the Executive Council for decision.

VII.—THE REGISTRAR.

14. The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council. He shall maintain a register of registered graduates in accordance with the Statutes, and shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

15. (1) *Powers and Duties of the Registrar.*—Subject to the provisions of the Act and Statutes, the Registrar shall have the following powers, namely:—

(a) he shall conduct correspondence relating to the University and be responsible for the proper maintenance of all the records of the University; and

(b) he shall exercise such other powers as may be necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the orders of the Court and the Executive Council, the Academic Council and all other authorities of the University.

(2) The Registrar shall, save where otherwise provided, issue, over his signature, the notices convening all meetings of the Court, and of all other authorities of the University and maintain proper records of the proceedings of such meetings.

(3) The Registrar shall be responsible for the arrangement connected with the conduct of all examinations held under the authority of the University including the proper printing and issue of examination papers and all matters connected therewith.

(4) The Registrar shall be responsible that such information is regularly supplied to the Authorities and the Boards of the University as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University and in order that the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and the orders passed thereunder, may be duly carried into effect.

(5) The Registrar shall be in immediate charge of the Common Seal of the University and shall fix the Common Seal to such documents as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(6) The Registrar shall maintain a register of all graduates and under-graduates of the University. He shall record the address, and any change of address, communicated to him in writing by a member of the Court or of any other authority of the University.

(7) The Registrar shall, subject to the supervision of the Treasurer, pass bills for payment, from the imprest cash, for stationery, general charges, rents, rates and taxes, postage and telegrams within the budgetted amount, and may incur unforeseen expenses not specifically provided for in the budget upto an amount of Rs. 100.

VIII.—THE DEANS.

Section 24 (3).

16. (1) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

Section 24 (5).

(2) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statute 10.

(3) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office for three years.

(4) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(5) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the committee.

IX.—THE PROCTOR.

Statute 16.

17. There shall be a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit.

Ordinance.

18. The Proctor shall be the Chairman and convener of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board.

X.—THE LIBRARIAN.

Statute 16.

19. There shall be a Librarian for the University Library.

20. The Librarian shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Library Committee. Regulation by the Executive Council.

XI.—THE COURT.

21. (1) The Court shall consist of the following persons, Section 18, Constitution. namely :—

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

- (i) the Chancellor;
- (ii) the Pro-Chancellor;
- (iii) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (iv) the Rector;
- (v) the Treasurer;
- (vi) the Registrar;
- (vii) the Principals;
- (viii) the Professors and Readers of the University; and
- (ix) such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Class II.—Life Members.

- (x) The Patrons of the University and persons (if any) appointed by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Executive Council to be life members on the ground that they have rendered great services to education or have made substantial donations to the University.

Class III.—Other Members.

- (xi) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body;
- (xii) persons elected from among their own body by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University;
- (xiii) persons elected by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Court;
- (xiv) persons elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers;
- (xv) persons appointed by the Chancellor; and
- (xvi) a representative of the governing body of each College, elected or nominated by that body.

(2) The number of members to be elected or appointed under clauses (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv) and (xv), and the tenure of office of

members to be elected or appointed under each clause of Class III, shall be prescribed by the Statutes, and the mode of election of members to be elected under clauses (xi) and (xii) shall be prescribed by the Ordinances.

Statute 2.

(3) (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 18, the following persons shall be *ex-officio* members of the Court, namely :—

- (i) the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;
- (ii) the Director-General, Indian Medical Service;
- (iii) the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India;
- (iv) the Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab;
- (v) the Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara;
- (vi) the Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce;
- (vii) the Chairman of the Delhi Municipality;
- (viii) the Chairman of the Delhi District Board;
- (ix) the Senior Officer serving in the Public Works Department under the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;
- (x) the Senior Medical Officer, Delhi;
- (xi) the Principals of the Intermediate Colleges in Delhi which prepare candidates for admission to the University;
- (xii) the Wardens.

(2) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be twenty-five.

(3) The number of teachers to be elected as members of the Court by the teachers other than Professors and Readers shall be ten.

(4) The number of persons to be elected as members of the Court by associations or other bodies approved in this behalf by the Chancellor shall not exceed eight.

(5) The number of persons to be elected by the elected members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly from among their own numbers shall be two and four, respectively.

(6) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under clause (xv) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall be fifteen.

(7) Save as otherwise provided, members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected under clause (xii) of sub-section (1) of section 18 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers.

22. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court. Section 19.
Meetings of
the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than thirty members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

23. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, Section 20.
Powers and
duties of
the Court. namely :—

(a) of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,

(b) of considering and cancelling Ordinances; and

(c) of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

ORDINANCES FOR THE ELECTION OF GRADUATES.

Ordinances.
for the
election of
Graduates.

24. Ordinances regarding the mode of the first election of 25 (twenty-five) members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body, under section 18 (1), Class III (xi), and Statute 2 (2) of the Schedule :—

(1) The Registrar shall maintain in his office a register of graduates in such form as may be prescribed by Regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

* Every graduate whose name is entered in the said register shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under section 18 (1), Class III (xi), and Statute 2 (2).

(2) Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued showing the number of such vacancies and call on the registered graduates to make elections in the manner hereinafter laid down.

(3) The Registrar shall prepare a voting paper containing the names and addresses of all the registered graduates whose names are entered in the said register of graduates and shall mark with an asterisk the name or names of such graduates, if any, who are already members of the Court. One such voting paper along with the notice, referred to in paragraph 2 above, shall be posted to the name and registered address of each elector. The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must be delivered in a sealed cover to the Registrar or posted to him in a registered cover, so as to reach him on

or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of such paper. The time thus specified shall not be less than 14 (fourteen) days from the date on which the voting paper is posted. "

(4) Each elector shall have as many votes as there are vacancies and may distribute these votes as he desires.

(5) The elector shall strike out the names of persons for whom he does not vote and shall put an asterisk against the name or names of the person or persons for whom he votes indicating the number (in figures and words) of votes he gives for each. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector. Any voting paper showing more than the correct total number of votes shall be invalid and shall not be counted.

(6) The voting papers shall be put by the voter in sealed covers, clearly marked as containing voting papers only, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by the registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and the said date.

(7) The Registrar shall provide for the custody of such voting papers which shall be kept in the sealed covers unopened until the time and the date fixed for the scrutiny of such voting papers. Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all the voters who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny. On the said day, the Registrar shall open the said covers and scrutinize them in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose. The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return, when prepared, shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny. When the return has thus been verified, all the voting papers shall at once be destroyed.

(8) The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

(9) Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine, by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

(10) All objections to the voting papers, or the decisions of the Registrar on any point may, at once, be referred by the persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor, or in his absence the Rector, one of whom must be present at the scrutiny, and whose order in such matters shall be final.

(11) The Registrar shall, as may be necessary, prepare and print forms of voting papers for the use of the electors.

(12) No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the notice or the voting paper posted to any elector being not delivered to him.

* NOTE.—The proposer must satisfy himself that the person for whom he votes is willing to offer himself for election.

(For Registration of Graduates see Chapter XXXVIII.)

ORDINANCES FOR THE ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

25. Ordinances regarding the mode of the first election of 10 (ten) members of the Court by the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University, from among their own body, under section 18 (1), Class III (xii) of the Act, and Statute 2 (3) of the Schedule :—

(1) Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued and convene a meeting of the teachers who are not Professors or Readers of the University. At such meeting the Registrar shall preside but shall not be entitled to vote thereat. He shall have full power to determine all disputed questions of procedure.

(2) The members present shall vote by ballot for the person or persons whose names may be proposed at the meeting for election, and the person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill the vacancy or vacancies. Votes shall be scrutinized by two persons appointed by the Registrar, and the ballot papers shall be destroyed immediately after the result has been announced.

(3) Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies and may distribute these votes as he desires.

(4) When two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the Registrar shall determine, by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF FIVE MEMBERS OF THE COURT TO THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

26. (1) Five members of the Court shall be elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number.

(2) All names of candidates for election to the Executive Council must be proposed and seconded by two members of the Court on a form prescribed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) Nominations shall ordinarily be made ten days before the date of election.

(4) A member of the Court shall be entitled to give only one vote to one candidate according to the number of vacancies.

(5) The election shall be held under the directions of the Vice-Chancellor.

(6) All voting shall be by ballot, there being two scrutineers appointed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(7) When two or more candidates have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less in number, the competing candidates shall draw lots in such manner as the Vice-Chancellor may prescribe.

(8) In the case of dispute on any point, the final decision shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor.

(9) All forms for nomination and ballot paper for election shall be in the form approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

(10) In these rules the Vice-Chancellor includes the Rector acting in his absence, or under his instructions.

XII.—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Section 21.

27. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

Section 20.
Powers and
duties of the
Executive
Council.

28. The Executive Council—

(a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be the Chairman of the Committee, and the remaining members shall be appointed from among the members of the Executive Council, provided that at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court;

(b) shall determine the form, provide for the custody and regulate the use of the Common Seal of the University;

(c) shall lay before the Governor-General in Council annually a full statement of the financial requirements of the University and the Colleges;

(d) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes;

(e) shall subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the

Treasurer), teachers, clerical staff and servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts;

- (f) shall have power to accept on behalf of the University transfers of any moveable or immoveable property;
- (g) shall arrange for the holding of, and publish the results of, the University examinations;

- (h) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances:

provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the appointment or emoluments of examiners, or the number, qualifications or emoluments of teachers otherwise than on a recommendation of the Academic Council; and

- (i) shall exercise all other powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act or the Statutes.

29. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council Statute 4. shall have the following powers, namely:—

- (a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;
- (b) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship, or other teaching post;
- (c) to appoint or recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants, in accordance with the Statutes;
- (d) to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council;
- (e) to delegate, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint and recognize teachers of the University and to appoint officers, clerical staff and servants to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine;
- (f) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University, and, for that purpose, to appoint such agents as it may think fit;

- (g) to accept bequests, donations and transfers of property to the University : provided that all such bequests, donations and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting ;
- (h) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University ;
- (i) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, confirm and cancel contracts on behalf of the University ; and
- (j) to invest any monies belonging to the University, including any unapplied income, in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882; or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments ; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council any portion of such monies not required for immediate expenditure.

Statute 3,
Constitution.

30. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to Vice-Chancellor, the Rector and the Treasurer, shall be—

Class I.—Ex-officio Members.

- (i) The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara ;
- (ii) the Deans of the Faculties ;
- (iii) the Principals.

Class II.—Other Members.

- (iv) Five members of the Court elected by the Court at its annual meeting, of whom at least two shall be graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own number ;
- (v) two members of the Academic Council elected by the Academic Council ; and
- (vi) two persons nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than ex-officio members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that members elected by any body of persons from among their own number shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body which elected them.

Section 15.

(3) The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Executive Council.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

31. (1) The Registrar shall, ordinarily, at least seven days ~~Meetings.~~ before each meeting of the Executive Council, issue to each member thereof, a notice convening the meeting and a copy of the Agenda thereof :

Provided that in the case of emergent meetings the Vice-Chancellor may suspend or modify the operation of this rule.

(2) At all meetings of the Executive Council six members shall ~~Quorum.~~ form a quorum.

(3) No resolution, proposal or other matter, foreign to, or wholly inconsistent with, the matter appearing on the Agenda paper, shall be decided by the Executive Council, except to the extent permitted by the Chairman whose decision on the subject shall be final.

(4) Every motion shall be in the form of a resolution which must be seconded.

(5) A motion standing in the name of a member who is absent from the meeting may be proposed on his behalf by any other member with the permission of the Chairman.

(6) When a motion has been duly proposed and seconded, the Chairman will read it to the meeting. It will then be open to discussion, and if there is no discussion, the motion will at once be put to the vote.

(7) Any member present may propose an amendment to a motion. When two or more amendments are proposed, the Chairman will put them to the vote in the inverse order, the last amendment being put to the vote first, and the first, last.

(8) It will be in the discretion of the Chairman to decide whether an amendment is in order or not.

(9) An amendment must be duly seconded.

(10) The proposer of an amendment may make a speech in support of his amendment, but he will not be entitled to reply.

(11) Every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. It will be in the option of the Chairman to decide the manner in which the votes of the members shall be recorded.

(12) In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman shall have the casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

(13) No member has a right to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion or of an amendment except the proposer of the motion who will have the right of reply at the close of the discussion on the motion.

(14) No speech other than that of the Chairman shall exceed ten minutes in duration.

(15) It will be in the power of the Chairman to regulate the order of the speeches.

(16) A motion for dissolution of the meeting, adjournment of the meeting, adjournment of the discussion, or closure may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not in the form of an amendment, not while a member is speaking.

(17) If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting shall stand dissolved. If a motion for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion shall stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion for closure is carried, the substantive proposal, or the amendment thereto, as the case may be, shall immediately be put to the vote.

(18) A member proposing the adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion shall also mention the date and time for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on the adjourned date shall be deemed to be the continuation of the adjourned meeting.

(19) No discussion will be allowed on a motion mentioned in Regulation No. 17.

(20) A member may withdraw his motion or amendment, and any motion or amendment may be withdrawn by its proposer with the consent of two-thirds of the members present at the meeting.

(21) Any member may, by way of personal explanation, with the permission of the Chairman, explain any misconception of the fact, but in doing so he shall strictly confine himself to a statement of the fact.

(22) Any member may, at any time, in the course of a discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order.

(23) If a point of order is raised by one member in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall forthwith resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it.

(24) If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction, or of interruption to the discussion, or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.

(25) The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may, at his own instance, or at the instance of any member, call to order any member who is speaking. If the member who is called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may suspend him from membership for the rest of the meeting, and in case of gross misbehaviour he may, with the consent of two-thirds of the members

present at the meeting, suspend him for such longer time as he may consider necessary. No member may be suspended longer than the duration of the meeting without the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

(26) A member suspended for the rest of the sitting shall not take part in any discussion, but may remain present at the meeting.

(27) A member suspended with the vote of the two-thirds of the members present for a longer period than the duration of a meeting may be called upon to withdraw from the meeting, and thereupon he shall do so.

(28) Proposals relating to formal votes of thanks, messages of congratulation, or condolences, and other matters of like nature may be moved from the Chair without notice.

(29) On a requisition being signed by any five members of the Executive Council to convene a special meeting thereof, the Registrar shall convene a special meeting on a date to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor. At such meeting only such subjects as the signatories to the requisition have set forth in the requisition shall first be brought forward and disposed of.

XIII.—THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

32. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance, of standards of instruction, education and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

33. The Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;
- (b) to make Regulations for, and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, bursaries, medals and other rewards;
- (c) to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned;

Section 23.

Statute 6.
Powers and
duties.

- (d) to control the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;
- (e) to assign subjects to the Faculties;
- (f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;
- (g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons employed thereon;
- (h) to provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council; and
- (i) to organize the teaching of the University and to control the work of teachers and Colleges.

Statute E
Constitu-
tion.

34. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Rector, shall be—

Class I—Ex-officio Members.

- (i) The Deans of the Faculties;
- (ii) the Principals;
- (iii) the Professors and Readers; and
- (iv) the Librarian of the University.

Class II—Other Members.

- (v) Persons, if any, not exceeding three in number and not being teachers, appointed by the Chancellor on account of their possessing expert knowledge in such subjects of study as may be selected by the *ex-officio* members of the Academic Council.
- (2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub-clause (1) shall co-opt as members, teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its numbers as so constituted.
- (3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years :

Section 15.

Provided that teachers of the University co-opted as such shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers of the University.

- (4) The Registrar shall act as Secretary of the Academic Council.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

[In these regulations the "Vice-Chancellor" includes "in his absence the Rector."]

35. (1) Meetings of the Academic Council may be convened ~~Meetings.~~ by the Vice-Chancellor at any time and shall be convened by him on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than five members.

(2) The Agenda for every meeting shall be sent to all members of the Academic Council ordinarily not less than seven days before the meeting.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman of the Academic Council. In his absence, the Rector shall be the Chairman, and in the absence of both, the Council shall elect its own Chairman for the meeting from amongst the members present.

(4) Two-fifths of the total number of members of the Academic Council resident in Delhi at the time of any meeting shall form a quorum for that meeting, provided that the quorum shall never be less than nine members.

(5) Business not included in the Agenda as sent to the members may only be taken up by permission of the Council given by a two-thirds majority vote, provided that (a) any recommendation to the Executive Council and (b) any business falling within the sphere of Committee of Courses and Studies which has not been considered by such Committee, shall, if they were not included in the Agenda, only be taken up by a *nemine contradicente* vote of the Council.

(6) All proceedings of the Academic Council shall be taken down in writing by the Registrar, who shall be its *ex-officio* Secretary. In the absence of the Registrar, the Chairman may appoint any other person to act as Secretary for any meeting.

(7) All proposals brought forward for the consideration of the Academic Council shall be decided by a majority of votes. The Chairman may decide that any matter may be so decided by a secret ballot or by the show of hands at his discretion.

(8) All amendments to any proposal shall be put before the proposal itself, the last amendment being put up first, and if carried, other amendments inconsistent with it will be treated as rejected and the substantive proposal will likewise be so treated.

(9) It will be open to the Chairman to put to the vote any amendment in parts, or two or more amendments consolidated. The Chairman may also take votes on two or more amendments in the alternative.

(10) All the rules of the Executive Council not inconsistent with these rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all meetings of the Academic Council.

(11) The Chairman may give his own vote and, on equality of votes, he shall possess a casting vote.

XIV—THE FACULTIES (General).

Section 24.

36. (1) Provision shall be made as soon as possible after the commencement of this Act for the inclusion in the University of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce, Technology and Indian Fine Arts (including Music), and such other Faculties shall be included in the University (whether by the sub-division or combination of an existing Faculty or Faculties, or by the creation of a new Faculty or otherwise) as may be prescribed by the Statutes. Each Faculty shall, subject to the control of the Academic Council, have charge of the teaching and the courses of study and the research work in such subjects as may be assigned to such Faculty by the Ordinances.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty, who shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to the Faculty.

(4) Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there is more than one Professor or more than one Reader of a Department, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint to be Head of the Department such one of the Professors or, if there is no Professor, such one of the Readers as he thinks fit. The Head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organization of the teaching in that Department.

(5) The Dean of a Faculty shall be elected by the Faculty from among the Heads of Departments of the Faculty, and shall hold office as Dean for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

Statute 5.
Constitution.

37. Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (i) the Heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty;
- (ii) such teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council;
- (iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having, in the opinion of the Academic Council, an important bearing on those subjects, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council; and
- (iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

(2) The total number of members of each Faculty shall not exceed, in the case of the Faculties of Arts and Science, twenty-five, and in the case of any other Faculty, fifteen, except with the sanction of the Chancellor given on the request of the Academic Council.

•38. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, <sup>Statute 8
Powers.</sup> namely :—

(a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies; and

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

39. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the executive officer ^{Statute 10.} of the Faculty, and shall preside at its meetings. He shall hold office ^{The Dean.} for three years.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty, and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty, but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

40. (i) The following Faculties shall be immediately included ^{Statute 19.} in the University, namely :

(a) The Faculty of Arts; and

(b) the Faculty of Science.

(ii) The Members of each Faculty other than those mentioned in sub-clause (i) of clause (1) of Statute 7 of the First Statutes shall hold office for a period of two years.

XV.—THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

41. (1) The following shall be the Departments comprised ^{ordinance.} within the Faculty :—

1. English.
2. Philosophy.
3. Economics.
4. History.
5. Mathematics.
6. Sanskrit, Hindi and Bengali.
7. Arabic.
8. Persian and Urdu.
9. Physics.
10. Chemistry.

XVI.—THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

42. (1) The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty :—

1. Physics.
2. Chemistry and Biology.
3. Mathematics.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Meetings.

43. (1) Meetings of the Faculty may be convened by the Dean of the Faculty at any time and shall be convened by him on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than three members.

(2) The Registrar shall, not less than five days previous to each meeting of the Faculty, issue to each member a notice stating the time and place of the meeting along with the Agenda paper.

(3) Any member wishing to make a proposal not included in the Agenda may send his proposal to the Registrar, so as to reach his office at least three days before the date of the meeting. The Registrar shall circulate these proposals among the members.

(4) No business or proposal of which previous notice has not been given shall be brought before the Faculty at the meeting, except by special permission of the Chairman.

Quorum.

(5) At all meetings of the Faculty of Science, six members, inclusive of the Chairman, shall form a quorum.

(6) In the absence of the Dean, the members present shall elect their own Chairman.

(7) The Chairman may give his own vote, and, on equality of votes, he shall possess a casting vote.

(8) The rules of discussion shall be the same as those for the meetings of the Academic Council and the Chairman shall have the power to enforce them at his discretion.

XVII—ADMISSION OF STUDENTS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

A.—QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

**Degree
courses.
Section
36 (2).**

44. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate Examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognized in accordance with the provisions of this section as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances,

(2) During a period of five years from the 1st of May, 1922, and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, any student who has passed a Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any examination recognized as equivalent thereto, and possesses such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances, shall be eligible for admission to the University. Any such qualification may be tested by examination prescribed by the University.

(3) The following School-Leaving Certificate and other examinations of Universities, Boards or Educational Bodies are recognized as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force, in accordance with the provisions of the Act :—

- (a) The School-Leaving Examination conducted by the Joint Examination Board of the Bombay Presidency ;
- (b) the High School Examination conducted by the Intermediate Examination Board of the Aligarh Muslim University ;
- (c) the Final Examination held in the Chiefs' Colleges ;
- (d) the High School Final Examination for European Schools in India ;
- (e) the Cambridge Senior School Examination :

Provided that the subjects specified on the certificate include English Composition, History, Geography and any two of the following subjects, *viz.*, Latin or French, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Experimental Science, Botany and Agricultural Science :

- (f) the Higher Oxford Local Examination ;
- (g) the High School Examination conducted under the authority of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces ;
- (h) the N. W. F. School Final Examination ;
- (i) the Madras School-Leaving Certificate Examination ;
- (j) the Anglo-Vernacular High School Final Examination conducted by the Education Department in Burma, provided that Mathematics is one of the subjects in which the applicant has satisfied the examiners ;
- (k) the School-Leaving Certificate Examination of Mysore ;
- (l) the Admission Examination of the Benares Hindu University either in the Faculty of Arts or in the Faculty of Science.

(4) A student who has not completed his course of study for the examination for which he is reading in any other Indian University, ^{Migration} _{course.}

Inter-
mediate
Section
36 (2).

Ordinance.

incorporated by any law for the time being in force, and wishes to migrate to the University of Delhi, may be admitted to this University by special decision of the Academic Council in each case on submission of a leaving certificate (including a certificate of good moral character) and a certified copy of the entries against his name in the register of students of the University concerned.

Migration
after the
completion
of course.

(5) A student who has completed his course of studies but has not passed the examination for which he was reading in any Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force, other than the University of Delhi, may not be admitted to the University of Delhi in the class corresponding to that in which he was reading, except by special decision of the Academic Council in each case.

Post-
Graduate
courses.

(6) Students shall not be eligible for admission to post-graduate courses of study or examinations unless they have passed a degree examination of an Indian University, incorporated by any law for the time being in force and possess such further qualifications as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

B.—Method of Admission.

45. (1) Admission of students to the University shall be made by an Admission Committee appointed for that purpose by the Academic Council.

(2) The Admission Committee shall consist of the following members

Principals of Colleges;

Two members elected by the Academic Council;

One member nominated by the Vice-Chancellor;

The Registrar.

(3) The Admission Committee shall elect its own Chairman, but if the Vice-Chancellor or the Rector is a member of it, he shall be *ex-officio* Chairman.

(4) The following shall be the procedure of admission of students to the University :—

(a) The Principals of colleges shall register students, on production of necessary certificates, as members of their colleges, provisionally, for admission to the University.

(b) Applications for such registration shall be made on a prescribed form supplied by each college.

(c) The list of students, so registered, shall be submitted by the Principals to the Admission Committee, which shall either confirm the registration or reject it in accordance with the Ordinances.

- (d) Students whose registration is confirmed by the Admission Committee shall become students of the University on enrolling their names in the University Register and paying the prescribed fee.
- (e) If an application for admission is not made to the Principal of a college, it shall be submitted by the Registrar to the Admission Committee who shall, if they accept the application, either arrange for the applicant's registration by the Principal of a college or make such other arrangements as may be determined by the University.

(5) The Academic Council shall fix, from time to time, the dates within which students may be registered by colleges.

Cases of late registration, beyond the limits so prescribed, may be accepted for enrolment by the Admission Committee at its discretion up to such a date as the Academic Council may, from time to time, determine, but thereafter must be referred individually to the decision of the Academic Council.

(6) Applications for migration from one constituent college of the University to another, after the regular period of admission has expired, shall only be entertained by a Principal, if forwarded by the first Principal, and the necessary alteration in the enrolment entries shall only be made by the Registrar after receiving the consent in writing of both the Principals concerned.

(7) The Dean of a Faculty, subject to the sanction of that Faculty, may admit any person who is not a student of the University, to attend one or more courses of University lectures delivered by teachers appointed by the University, in that Faculty, on payment of such fees as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. Such a student shall not be entitled to appear in any examination of the University, but certificates of diligent study may be granted to him.

C.—*Re-admission of Students.*

46. (1) A student of the University, having passed in any examination of the University, may be registered for admission to the next higher course, or, having failed, may be registered for re-admission to his last class at the discretion of the Principal of any college of the University, within the prescribed dates of registration. No enrolment fee shall be charged in such cases, and a remark in the University Register shall be deemed as equivalent to fresh enrolment.

(2) If a student's name is struck off the rolls of his college, he may be re-admitted to the same class at the discretion of his Principal. No enrolment fee shall be charged in such a case and a remark in the University Register shall be deemed as equivalent to fresh enrolment.

N.B.—The expression "his College" means the College last attended by the student.

**XVIII.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.
FACULTY OF ARTS.**

47. (i) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(ii) Every candidate shall be required to take four subjects only. Two of the subjects shall be fixed, and the candidate shall be allowed to select two other subjects, as hereinafter provided.

(iii) The following are the subjects of examination :—

Fixed Subjects—

(1) English.

(2) A Classical Language (Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian), or, in the case of female candidates, one of the Vernaculars—Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi.

Elective Subjects (two of the following may be taken) :—

1. Mathematics.

2. Physics and Chemistry.

3. Philosophy.

4. History.

In addition to the above, there shall be an additional paper in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or Punjabi which may be taken by any candidate not already taking an Indian Vernacular as an elective subject.

(iv) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English	150
Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian	150
Indian Vernacular	150
History	150
Mathematics	150
Philosophy	150
Physics and Chemistry	150
Additional paper in Vernacular	50

(v) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject.

In Physics and Chemistry this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate only, but twenty-five per cent. is required in the practical examination.

A candidate shall receive no credit for marks obtained in the additional paper in the Indian Vernacular unless he obtains thirty-three per cent., in which case these marks shall be added to the total.

(vi) Candidates who gain three hundred and sixty marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and sixty marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only towards the end of the year, or, if he fails then, at the next University Examination on payment, on each occasion, of the same fees as prescribed for the Intermediate Examination, and if he passes in that subject in either of these examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination:

Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the Degree of Bachelor in the College.

Provided further that no candidate who passes under this Regulation shall be eligible for a scholarship.

(vii) The Courses of Reading prescribed by the Academic Council are specified in the Appendix. In cases where text-books are prescribed, the candidates will be required not only to show a thorough knowledge of the text-books but also to answer questions of a similar standard, set with a view of testing their general knowledge of the subject. Courses of Reading can be changed from time to time by the Academic Council, such changes being duly notified at least two years before the date of the examination in which they will take effect.

(viii) The Registrar shall publish a list of candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first and second being in order of merit. Each successful candidate shall be granted a certificate stating the division in which he has passed.

(ix) Any candidate who has passed the Proficiency, High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Arabic or Sanskrit or the High Proficiency or Honours Examination in Persian of the University of the Panjab shall, if he so desire, be exempted from passing in that language, provided he goes up within two years of his so passing, and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, "pass marks" be taken as representing the value of those marks.

(x) Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in an additional test—in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for Medical College.

48. *Marks.*

Marks.

I.—ENGLISH—

1. Oral examination : Reading 10

2. Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Text-book paper :—Explanations of text, argument and subject matter, including cross-references between and within the text-books; and paraphrasing of passages in verse and prose 70

(b) Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences ... 35
Essay and Composition ... 35 } 70

Total ... 150

For candidates whose Vernacular is English (a Special Paper)

(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition ... 70

Total ... 150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

The main purpose of the course is to enable students to understand straightforward English prose on subjects of general interest, and simple English verse; to assimilate the main lines of the subject matter; and to express themselves in English with a fair degree of accuracy.

Questions on literary criticism, on the biography of authors, and on historical, literary or mythological allusions shall not be included in Examination papers.

II.—MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry ... 75

(b) Conics, Analytical and Geometrical and Differential Calculus 75

Total ... 150

III.—HISTORY—	Marks.
Two written papers of three hours each—	
Paper (a) Compulsory—British History	70
One of the following :—	
Paper (b) { (i) A period of Indian History—Hindu or Muhammadan, or (ii) The ancient and mediaeval periods of European History, or (iii) The modern period of European History	80
Total	150

NOTE.—An elementary knowledge of related Geography will be required in all cases.

IV.—PHILOSOPHY—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Logic	...	...	...	75
(b) Psychology	...	...	...	75
			Total	150

V.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY—

(a) Practical Examination—

Physics	25	50
Chemistry (Inorganic)	25	

(b) Two written papers of three hours each—

Physics	50
Chemistry	50

Total	...	150
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VI. A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—

(*Sanskrit or Arabic*)—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry : Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages : Grammar	75
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(b) 1. Prose : Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages	...	40	75
2. Translation from English into the Classical language	...	35	

Total	...	150
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Marks.

VII.—PERSIAN—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages : Grammar	...	75
(b) 1. Prose : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages	40	75
2. Translation from English into Persian	35	
		Total ... 150

VIII.—A VERNACULAR LANGUAGE (*for female candidates only*)

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry : Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages : Grammar	...	60
(b) 1. Prose : Translation from the Vernacular language into English and explanation of passages	30	60
2. Translation from English into the Vernacular language	30	
		Total ... 120

IX.—ADDITIONAL VERNACULAR PAPER—

One paper	50
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XIX.—BACHELOR OF ARTS.

49. (1) The courses for B.A. ordinary degree shall extend over a period of two years after the passing of the Intermediate Examination.

(2) A student who fails to pass the ordinary degree examination may, subject to the Ordinances, be admitted to the examination again after a further period of at least one academic year.

(3) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(4) Every candidate shall be required to take up *three* subjects and *three* only, namely, English, and two of the following :—

- (1) A Classical language (Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian).
- (2) A Course of Mathematics.
- (3) B Course of Mathematics.
- (4) History.
- (5) Political Economy.
- (6) Philosophy.
- (7) Physics or Chemistry.

Provided that no candidate shall take Physics or Chemistry who has not taken Physics and Chemistry with Mathematics in the Intermediate Arts Examination.

(5) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

				Marks.
English	...	...	...	150
Sanskrit or Arabic	...	...	...	150
Persian	...	...	...	150
History	...	...	...	150
Political Economy	...	...	...	150
Mathematics	...	...	...	150
Philosophy	...	...	...	150
Physics or Chemistry	...	...	...	150

(6) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be *forty* per cent. in English, in one other subject and in the aggregate of pass papers, and *thirty-three* per cent. in the third subject. In Physics and Chemistry this percentage shall be required in both the practical and the written examinations.

(7) Candidates who gain two hundred and ninety marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and ten marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

(8) Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be declared to have passed the examination if he makes up three marks in the aggregate in addition to the 45 per cent. for each mark by which he is short up to a limit of deficiency of five marks:

Provided that this shall not apply to the candidates who have failed to obtain a minimum number of marks required to pass Practical Tests in Science subjects.

50. *Marks.*

				Marks.
I.—ENGLISH—				
1. Oral examination	...	...	...	10
2. Three written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Explanation of passages in Prose with questions on the text-books, including cross-references between and within them	...			50

Marks.

(b) Unseen passages from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express in good English the meaning of what he reads. ...	40
An Essay.	
(c) Explanation of passages in poetry with questions on the text-books and their authors	50
	150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

HONOURS PAPERS—

Paper (a)	...	...	...	100
Paper (b)	...	...	...	100
		Total	...	200

II.—HISTORY—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A.— (Compulsory)	A special period of British Indian History	75
	History	

One of the following :—

Paper B.	(i) A period of English History, (ii) A period of European History (iii) A period of Greek or Roman History.	75	
	or		
	Total	...	150

NOTE.—Some knowledge of related Geography will be required in each case.

HONOURS PAPERS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper A.—A period of early Indian History	...	100
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Paper B.—One of the following :—

(i) Political Science, or (ii) Constitutional History, or (iii) A Geographical subject	...	100
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Total	...	200
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III.—ECONOMICS— Marks.

Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper A.—Political Economy	75
Paper B.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian Topics	...	...	...	75
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper A.—Economics, Higher Course	...	...	...	100
Paper B.—Special Economic Topics, such as Banking and Exchange, to be fixed from year to year	...	...	...	100
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	200

IV.—MATHEMATICS—

1. A Course—

Two written papers of three hours each—				
Statics and Dynamics	...	...	...	75
Differential and Integral Calculus	...	...	...	75
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

(a) Particle Dynamics (Analytical) ...	...	100
(b) Further Course on the Calculus ...	...	100
		<hr/>
Total	...	200

2. B Course—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Plane Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry including second degree surfaces (referred to their axes) ...	...	75
(b) Theory of Equation; Determinants; Differential Equations ...	...	75
		<hr/>
Total	...	150

Marks

V.—PHILOSOPHY—

Two written papers of three hours each—

Paper (a) Ethics	...	...	...	75
Paper (b) Psychology		...	...	75
		Total	...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

Paper (a)	...	...	...	100
Paper (b)	...	...	...	100
		Total	...	200

VI.—PHYSICS OR CHEMISTRY—*Physics—*

1. Practical Examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	...	...	50
(b) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...	...	50
		Total	...	150

Chemistry—

1. Practical Examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Inorganic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
(b) Organic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
		Total	...	150

VII.—A CLASSICAL LANGUAGE—*Sanskrit, Arabic—*

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry : Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of passages ; Grammar and Prosody	...	75
(b) 1. Prose : Translation from the Classical language into English and explanation of		

		Marks.
2.	passages ... Translation from English into Classical language .	40 } 75 35 }
	Total ...	150

HONOURS PAPERS—

Paper (a)	...	...	...	100
Paper (b)	...	...	...	100
	Total ...	200		

VIII.—PERSIAN—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Poetry : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages ; Grammar and Prosody ...	75
(b) 1. Prose : Translation from Persian into English and explanation of passages ...	40 }
2. Translation from English into Persian and Composition ...	35 }
	Total ... 150

HONOURS PAPERS—

Paper (a)	...	...	...	100
Paper (b)	...	...	...	100
	Total ...	200		

XX.—MASTER OF ARTS.

51. (1) The M.A. degree shall be conferred only after a regular course of study and University Examination.

(2) The M.A. course shall be a two-year course but that a student may be permitted, in special cases, to take the examination within one year of his passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.

(3) The M.A. course shall consist in each case of one subject of study from among the following :—

(1) Languages (English, Arabic, Sanskrit and Persian).

(2) History.

(3) Political Economy.

(4) Mathematics.

(5) Mental and Moral Philosophy.

(4) English shall be the medium of examination in all subjects.

(5) Every candidate shall be required to take up one subject.

(6) The examination in languages shall be in English, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

The examination shall include written answers in English to questions on the standard writings of the language.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

(7) The examination in English shall include translation into English from the Vernacular of the candidate, and into that language from English, provided that in the case of candidates whose Vernacular is English, a paper of English Literature of the 19th century be substituted for the translations prescribed in this rule. It shall also include questions on the History of the English Language and Literature.

(8) The examination in the Classical languages and Persian shall include translations into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

(9) Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

(10) Six papers of three hours each shall be set in each subject.

(11) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be forty-five per cent. in the aggregate and thirty-three per cent. in each paper, excepting the Essay Paper in English for which forty-five per cent. shall be required.

(12) Candidates who gain sixty-five per cent. or more of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first class; those who gain not less than fifty-five per cent., in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

XXI.—INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION. FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

52. (1) Every candidate shall be required to take up either (a) *Four* subjects, or (b) the Medical Students' group.

(2) The following are the subjects of examination, with the scale of marks allotted to each, for candidates taking four subjects:—

(a) *Four Subjects*—

			Marks.
1.	English	...	... 150
2.	Mathematics	...	... 150
3.	Physics and Chemistry	...	... 150
4.	Biology	...	... 150

(3) The following are the subjects with the scale of marks allotted to each, for candidates taking the Medical Students' group :—

Subjects—	Marks.		
1. English	150
2. Biology	150
3. Chemistry (with Organic)	150
4. Physics	75
5. Mathematics, Paper (a)	75

(4) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in each subject.

In each Science subject this percentage is required in the written examination and in the aggregate, but only twenty-five per cent. in the practical examination.

(5) Candidates who gain three hundred and forty marks or more shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and fifty marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks, but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject, shall be admitted to an examination in that subject only towards the end of the year, or, if he fail then, at the next University Examination in March on payment of a fee of twenty-five rupees, or in the case of an ex-student or teacher of thirty rupees, on each occasion; and if he pass in that subject in either of those examinations, he shall be deemed to have passed the Intermediate Examination :

Provided that candidates to whom the concession is granted shall be allowed to read for the degree of Bachelor in the College.

(6) Any candidate who has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science Faculty, and wishes to qualify for admission to a Medical College, may, in any subsequent year, appear in any additional test in the remaining subjects so as to make up the group of subjects for the Medical College.

(7) A student who has passed this examination may appear in the Intermediate in Arts Examination in a Classical language only, and on obtaining pass marks in that subject be granted a certificate to that effect on payment of Rs. 5.

53. *Marks.**Marks.*

I.—ENGLISH—

1. Oral Examination : Reading	...	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Grammar, Explanation and Paraphrasing of passages in Poetry and Prose	...	70
(b) Translation from the Vernacular, including idiomatic sentences	...	35
Essay and Composition	...	35
		150

For European Candidates (a Special Paper)—

(b) Paraphrasing, Essay and Composition	...	70
		150

Ability to write English with a fair degree of accuracy shall be required.

NOTE.—All candidates will be required to secure in Paper (b) a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to that paper.

II.—MATHEMATICS—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry	...	...	...	75
(b) Conic, Analytical and Geometrical and Differential Calculus	...	...	...	75
				50

III.—PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY—

Two written papers of three hours each—

(a) First paper—Physics	...	...	50
(b) Second paper—Chemistry	...	...	50

Practical Examination—

Physics	...	...	25	50
Chemistry (Inorganic)	...	...	25	
			150	

				Marks.
IV.—CHEMISTRY (with Organic)—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
Paper (a) (Organic) ...	...	...	50	
Paper (b) (Inorganic) ...	...	...	50	
Practical Examination ...	...	...	50	
				—
			150	—
V.—PHYSICS—				
One paper of three hours ...	...	...	50	
Practical Examination ...	...	...	25	
				—
			75	
MATHEMATICS—(Algebra, Plane Geometry and Trigonometry)—				
One paper of three hours ...	...	...	75	
				—
			150	
VI.—BIOLOGY—				
Two written papers of three hours each—				
(a) Botany ...	...	...	50	
(b) Zoology ...	...	...	50	
<i>Practical Examination</i> —				
Botany ...	...	...	25	50
Zoology ...	...	...	25	
				—
			150	
CHEMISTRY (Additional test to qualify for admission to the Medical College)—				
(a) One written paper of three hours ...	...	...	100	
(b) Oral and Practical Examination ...	...	...	50	
				—
			150	

XXII.—BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

54. (1) The courses for B.Sc. ordinary degree shall extend over a period of two years after the passing of the Intermediate Examination—Faculty of Science.

(2) A student who fails to pass the ordinary degree examination may, subject to the Ordinances, be admitted to the Examination again after a further period of at least one academic year.

(3) Every candidate shall be required to take up English, Physics and Chemistry :

Provided that a candidate shall not take up any Science unless he has taken the corresponding subject in the Intermediate Examination, and provided that he shall not take up Physics and Chemistry unless he has also taken up Mathematics in the Intermediate Examination.

(4) The following is the scale of marks allotted to each subject :—

	Marks.
English	... ... 150
Physics	... ... 150
Chemistry	... ... 150

(5) The minimum number of marks required to pass this examination shall be thirty-three per cent. in English and forty per cent. in each Science subject and in the aggregate of the pass papers. This percentage shall be required in both the practical and written examinations.

(6) Candidates who gain two hundred and ninety marks or more in the pass papers shall be placed in the first division; those who gain not less than two hundred and ten marks, in the second division; and all below, in the third division.

Any student who has obtained 45 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks but has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. of the marks in that subject, may be declared to have passed the examination if he makes up three marks in the aggregate in addition to the 45 per cent. for each mark by which he is short, up to a limit of a deficiency of five marks :

Provided that this shall not apply to the candidates who have failed to obtain a minimum number of marks required to pass the Practical Tests in Science subjects.

55. Marks. **Marks.**

I.—ENGLISH—

1. Oral Examination	... ...	10
2. Two written papers of three hours each—		
(a) Explanation of passages in Prose with questions on the text-books and their authors	... ...	80

Marks.

(b) Unseen passages, from modern books and magazines, with questions calculated to test the candidate's ability to grasp and express the meaning of what he reads, and his knowledge of English idiom : An Essay	...	...	...	...	60
					150

In this subject special value is attached to idiomatic accuracy of composition.

II.—PHYSICS—

1. Practical Examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a) Properties of Matter, Mechanics, Light and Heat	...	...	50
(b) Sound, Electricity, Magnetism	...	...	50
			150

III.—CHEMISTRY—

1. Practical Examination	...	...	50
2. Two written papers of three hours each—			
(a) Inorganic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
(b) Organic	...	...	35
Physical	...	...	15
			150



XXIII. COURSES OF READING FOR 1925.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH.

Poetry—

1. Poems of Manhood, pp. 1—146, omitting poems by Burns and Browning, published by Messrs. Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons.

Prose—

2. A Gentleman of France, by Stanley Weyman.
3. Burke: Selection, with Essays, by A. M. D. Hughes, Oxford University Press.
4. Hajji Baba of Ispahan, Morier, published by Longmans, edited by Dunn.
5. Representative Classical Essays, edited by Monk.

MATHEMATICS.

1. *Algebra*.—Quadratic equations involving one variable; theory of Quadratic equations including the rise of imaginaries; the Progressions including ar^n and er^n , the formulae "C" and "P" with their simpler applications; Binomial theorem with positive integral index; statement and application of the Binomial theorem for negative and fractional indices.

2. *Geometry*.—(a) *Plane Geometry of the straight line and circle*.

The paper in Geometry shall contain questions on Practical and on Theoretical Geometry. Every candidate shall be expected to answer questions in both branches of the subject.

The questions on Practical Geometry shall be set on the constructions contained in the annexed Schedule A, together with easy extensions of them.

In cases where the validity of a construction is not obvious, the reasoning by which it is justified may be required.

The questions on Theoretical Geometry shall consist of theorems contained in the annexed Schedule B, together with questions upon these theorems, easy deductions from them, and arithmetical illustrations. Any proof of a Proposition shall be accepted, which appears to the Examiners to form part of a systematic treatment of the subject; the order in which the theorems are stated in Schedule B is not imposed as the sequence of their treatment.

In the proof of theorems and deductions from them, the use of hypothetical constructions shall be permitted. Proofs which are only applicable to commensurable magnitudes shall be accepted.

SCHEDULE A.

Bisection of angles and of straight lines.

Construction of perpendiculars to straight lines.

Construction of an angle equal to a given angle.

Construction of parallels to a given straight line.

Simple cases of the construction from sufficient data of triangles and quadrilaterals.

Division of straight lines into a given number of equal parts or into parts in any given proportions.

Construction of a triangle equal in area to a given polygon.

Construction of tangents to a circle and of common tangents to two circles.

Simple cases of the construction of circles from sufficient data.

Construction of a fourth proportional to three given straight lines and a mean proportional to two given straight lines.

Construction of regular figures of 3, 4, 6, or 8 sides in or about a given circle.

Construction of a square equal in area to a given polygon.

The construction of a circle about or in a given triangle.

The division of a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.

The construction on a given line of a figure similar to a given rectilinear figure.

To find a point in a given straight line such that the sum of the distances of two given points from it is a minimum.

Two sides of a triangle being given, to construct a triangle such that its area is maximum.

SCHEDULE B

Angles at a Point.

If a straight line stands on another straight line, the sum of the two angles so formed is equal to two right angles; and the converse.

If two straight lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles are equal.

Parallel Straight Lines.

When a straight line cuts two other straight lines, if

(i) a pair of alternate angles are equal, or

(ii) a pair of corresponding angles are equal, or

(iii) a pair of interior angles on the same side of the cutting line are together equal to two right angles, then the two straight lines are parallel; and the converse.

Straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

Triangles and Rectilinear Figures.

The sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

If the sides of a convex polygon are produced in order, the sum of the angles so formed is equal to four right angles.

If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and also the angles contained by those sides equal, the triangles are congruent.

If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the one equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal; and the converse.

If two triangles have the three sides of the one equal to the three sides of the other, each to each, the triangles are congruent.

If two right-angled triangles have their hypotenuses equal, and one side of the one equal to one side of the other, the triangles are congruent.

If two sides of a triangle are unequal, the greater side has the greater angle opposite to it; and the converse.

Of all the straight lines that can be drawn to a given straight line from a given point outside it, the perpendicular is the shortest.

The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal, each diagonal bisects the parallelogram, and the diagonals bisect one another.

If there are three or more parallel straight lines, and the intercepts made by them on any straight line that cuts them are equal, then the corresponding intercepts on any other straight line that cuts them are also equal.

Areas.

Parallelograms on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Triangles on the same or equal bases and of the same altitude are equal in area.

Equal triangles on the same or equal bases are of the same altitude.

Illustrations and explanations of the geometrical theorems corresponding to the following algebraical identities :—

$$\begin{aligned} k(a+b+c+\dots) &= ka+kb+kc+\dots, \\ (a+b)^2 &= a^2+2ab+b^2, \\ (a-b)^2 &= a^2-2ab+b^2, \\ a^2-b^2 &= (a+b)(a-b). \end{aligned}$$

The square on a side of a triangle is greater than, equal to or less than, the sum of the squares on the other two sides according as the angle contained by those sides is obtuse, right, or acute. The difference in the cases of inequality is twice the rectangle contained by one of the two sides and the projection on it of the other.

Loci.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two fixed points is the perpendicular bisector of the straight line joining the two fixed points.

The locus of a point which is equidistant from two intersecting straight lines consists of the pair of straight lines which bisect the angles between the two given lines.

The Circle.

A straight line, drawn from the centre of a circle to bisect a chord which is not a diameter, is at right angles to the chord; conversely, the perpendicular to a chord from the centre bisects the chord.

There is one circle, and one only, which passes through three given points not in a straight line.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two arcs subtend equal angles at the centres, they are equal; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, they subtend equal angles at the centres.

In equal circles (or, in the same circle) (i) if two chords are equal, they cut off equal arcs; (ii) conversely, if two arcs are equal, the chords of the arcs are equal.

Equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre; and the converse.

The tangent at any point of a circle and the radius through the point are perpendicular to one another.

If two circles touch, the point of contact lies on the straight line through the centres.

The angle which an arc of a circle subtends at the centre is double that which it subtends at any point on the remaining part of the circumference.

Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal; and, if the line joining two points subtends equal angles at two other points on the same side of it, the four points lie on a circle.

The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are supplementary; and the converse.

If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a chord be drawn, the angles which this chord makes with the tangent are equal to the angles in the alternate segments.

If two chords of a circle intersect either inside or outside the circle, the rectangle contained by the parts of the one is equal to the rectangle contained by the parts of the other.

Proportion: Similar Triangles.

If a straight line is drawn parallel to one side of a triangle, the other two sides are divided proportionally; and the converse.

If two triangles are equiangular their corresponding sides are proportional; and the converse.

If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about these equal angles proportional, the triangles are similar.

The internal bisector of an angle of a triangle divides the opposite side internally in the ratio of the sides containing the angle, and likewise the external bisector externally.

The ratio of the areas of similar triangles is equal to the ratio of the squares on corresponding sides.

If $ABCD$ be four points taken in order on a straight line $AB, CD + BC, AD + CA, BD = 0$.

In any triangle, the perpendiculars at the middle points of the sides, the perpendiculars from the vertices on the opposite sides, the bisectors of the angles, and the medians, are severally concurrent.

The feet of the perpendiculars on the sides of a triangle from any point on the circumcircle are collinear.

The existence and simpler properties of the nine-points circle.

If ABC be a triangle, and AD a median

$$AB^2 + AC^2 = 2BD^2 + 2AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the bisector of an angle

$$BA \cdot AC = BD \cdot DC + AD^2.$$

If ABC be a triangle, and AD the perpendicular on the base from A , and AE the diameter of the circumcircle through A

$$BA \cdot AC = EA \cdot AD.$$

$ABCD$ be a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle

$$AC \cdot BD = AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD.$$

Determination of radical axis and radical centre of circles.

The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is equal to a given ratio, is a circle.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, they can be placed, so that the lines joining their corresponding vertices are concurrent.

If two rectilinear figures be similar, their corresponding sides and diagonals are proportional.

Arches of a circle are proportional to the angles subtended by them at the centre.

If three concurrent straight lines be drawn from the angular points of a triangle to meet the opposite sides, the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Ceva's Theorem); and conversely.

If a transversal cut the three sides of a triangle the product of the three alternate segments taken in order is equal to the product of the other three segments (Menelaus' Theorem); and conversely.

(b) *Geometry of the Parabola and Ellipse.*

(1) *Parabola.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

Latus Rectum is four times the focal distance of the vertex

$$PN^2 = 4 \cdot AS \cdot AN.$$

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line parallel to the axis, passing through the point of contact of the tangent parallel to the chords.

The focal chord which is bisected by any diameter is equal to four times the line joining the focus to the vertex of the diameter.

If QV is an ordinate to the diameter PV , then $QV^2 = 4SP \cdot PV$.

If any chord QQ' intersects the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' .

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangent bisects the angle between the focal distance and the perpendicular on the directrix.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix at right angles.

The sub-tangent is bisected at the vertex.

The normal at any point makes equal angles with the focal distance and the axis.

The sub-normal is equal to half the latus rectum.

The locus of the foot of the perpendicular from the focus on tangents is the tangent at the vertex.

(2) *Ellipse.*

Tracing the curve from the definition.

The curve is symmetrical with regard to the minor axis and has a second focus and directrix.

$$CS \cdot CX = CA^2, SP + S'P = AA'; CB^2 = SA \cdot SA'.$$

If any chord QQ' of an ellipse intersect the directrix in D , SD bisects the exterior angle between SQ and SQ' . $P'N^2 : A'N \cdot AN = CB^2 : CA^2$.

The locus of middle points of parallel chords is a straight line passing through the centre and the points of contact of tangents parallel to those chords.

The portion of the tangent at any point intercepted between that point and the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.

The tangents at the extremities of a focal chord intersect on the directrix.

The tangent at any point makes equal angles with the focal distances of the point.

The locus of the feet of the perpendiculars from the foci upon tangents is the auxiliary circle.

N.B.—Analytical proofs will be accepted unless in any special problem a geometrical proof is demanded by the examiner.

3. *Trigonometry*.—Sexagesimal and circular units of angular measurement; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; addition and subtraction formulae; Logarithms; solution of triangles and simple cases of heights and distances; radii of the circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of triangles; area of a circle; graphs of simple trigonometrical functions.

4. *Analytical Conics*.—Equation of the straight line, the circle, the parabola and the ellipse referred to rectangular axes and the tangent properties of the last three curves.

5. *Differential Calculus*.—Differentiation of Elementary functions; successive differentiation excluding Leibnitz's theorem; Statement of Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and application to general Binomial expansions, Exponential and Logarithmic series and the expansions of $\sin\theta$ and $\cos\theta$; Geometrical application to tangent properties of conics; Maxima and Minima without reference to Taylor's theorem.

HISTORY.

The following books are recommended as indicating the scope of the course :—

Compulsory Paper—A School History of England, O. U. Press.

Ground Work of British History—Warner and Martin.

A History of Great Britain, Book II—Tout.

Expansion of England, Part I—Seely.

A School Atlas of Modern History—Ramsay Muir, or
Macmillan's Historical Atlas of Modern Europe—
Hearnshaw.

Optional Papers (i) The Hindu Period of Indian History.

The Hindu Period of Indian History—V. A. Smith.

Ancient India—Rapson. (Recommended as a guide to teachers.)

Or,

(ii) History of Classical Greece, Rome and Europe to 1453 A.D.

Outlines of European History. Grant, Part I (new edition).

A short sketch of European History, Marshall.

Or,

(iii) History of Europe from 1453 A.D.

Outlines of European History—Grant, Part II (new edition).

A School Atlas of Modern History—Ramsay Muir, or Macmillan's Historical Atlas of Modern Europe—Hearnshaw.

The students should be encouraged to read biographies of eminent persons in the period selected by them. The attention of the teachers is drawn to the following biographies :—

Compulsory Paper—Edward I., Wolsey, Elizabeth, Cromwell, Chatham, and Peel (in the English Statesmen Series).

Optional Papers (i) Asoka, by Vincent Smith and Asoka by Macphail.

(ii) Plutarch's Lives, e.g., Alcibiades, Alexander, Pompey and Caesar.

In the days of Alcibiades, by Robinson.
Charles the Great by Hodykin. (Foreign Statesmen Series.)

Philip Augustus, by Hatton.

St. Bernard, by Morrison.

(iii) Napoleon, by Fisher (Home Univ. Lib.).

Bismarck, by Headlam, and other relevant biographies in the Heroes of the Nation Series.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

SANSKRIT.

Paper (a) 1. Raghuvamsa, Cantos I.—V.

Paper (a) 2. MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar—pages 1—165

Paper (b) 1. Shakuntala of Kalidasa. Text and Sanskrit Commentary, by L. Banarsi Das, M.A. and Pt. Madan Gopal Shastri.

Note.—The candidates will be expected to have read the Sanskrit Commentary.

2. Translation from English into Sanskrit.

ARABIC.

1. New Arabic Course. (Edition 1920.)

2. Grammar according to the following syllabus :—

1. Albwab. 2. Khwas-ul-Albwab. 3. Awamil. 4. Talilat.

5. Al-Munsarif wa Ghair ul-Munsarif. 6. Al-Marfat, Al-Mansubat, wa Al-Majrurat.

PERSIAN.

1. New Intermediate Persian Course of the Panjab University.

2. Mirza Jafar: Sar Guzash-i-Wazir Khan-i-Lankaran.

3. Al-Ajaib, by M. Muhammad Husain, S.U.

PHILOSOPHY.

Paper A.

1. Logic (Deduction).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Logic. The place of Logic among the Sciences. Logical standpoint compared with the standpoints of Psychology and Grammar. The Laws of Thought.

2. Terms and their Distinctions. Denotation and Connotation of Terms. Distribution of Terms. Predicables. Definition. The Process of Division. Logical Division distinguished from Physical and Metaphysical Division. Division by Dichotomy.

3. Judgments and Propositions. The Classification of Propositions. Reduction of Statements to the Logical Form. Import of a Proposition—The Attributive, the Predicative, and the Class-Inclusion views. Diagrammatic representation of Propositions.

4. The nature of Inference. Immediate inferences—Opposition, Conversion, Obversion, Contraposition and Inversion.

5. The Structure of the Syllogism. Rules of Syllogistic Reasoning. Figures and Moods. Special rules of the Figures and Proof of these rules. Characteristics of the various Figures. Reduction—Direct and Indirect. Hypothetical and Disjunctive Syllogisms. The Dilemma, Enthymemes. Sorites and Epicheiremata.

6. Fallacies of Deductive Reasoning.

2. Logic (Induction).

1. Definition, Scope and Use of Induction. Observation and Experiment. Regulative Principles for Observation and Experiment.

Advantages of Experiment over Observation. Classification and Nomenclature. Generalisation.

2. Perfect and Imperfect Induction. Imperfect Inductions. Simple Enumeration. Analogy. The Assumptions of Scientific Induction. The Law of Causation. Uniformity of Nature. Causes and Conditions. Plurality of Causes. Intermixture of Effects. Discovery and Proof as the object of Induction.

3. The Inductive Methods.

The Deductive Method of Investigation. The Value and Function of an Hypothesis. Conditions of Validity of an Hypothesis. Crucial Instances. Empirical Generalisations and Laws of Nature. Explanation and its various forms.

4. Fallacies of Induction.

Books suggested to indicate the standard of treatment of the topics prescribed in the Syllabus :—

Stock :—Logic.

P. K. Ray :—Inductive Logic.

Diwan Chand :—Elementary Logic, Deduction and Induction.

Welton and Monahan : Intermediate Logic.

Paper B.—PSYCHOLOGY.

Titchener's Primer of Psychology (Experimental work and the matter in the smallest type to be excluded).

URDU (Optional).

The following books are suggested as models of style for the Part (a) of the paper :—

1. Khayalastan, by M. Sajjad Hyder.
2. Urdu-i-Mualla.
3. Miazamin-i-Sir Syed.
4. Ab-i-Hayat.

This part will contain only an Essay.

Part (b). The candidates are expected to be acquainted with the literary activities of Maulvi Nazir Ahmad Dehlawi and to have read the following of his works :—

1. Taubat-ul-Nasuh.
2. Ibn-al-Waqt.
3. Fasana-i-Mulhata.
4. Majmu'a Lectures.

These books are not meant for intensive study. Only general questions will be asked.

HINDI (Optional).

The following books are suggested as models of style for Essay Part (a) of the paper :—

1. Charitragathana, Indian Press, Prayaga.
2. Rachanaprabodha, edited by Rama Ratna, Coronation Press, Agra.

In Part (b) of the paper candidates will be asked general questions on modern Hindi drama, and will be expected to have read the following books :—

1. Dhananjaya Vijaya by Bharatendu Harischandra, Khadga Vilasa Press, Bankipore.
2. Virab Abhimanyu by Pt. Radha Shyama, Bareilly.
3. " Nataka " by Bharatendu Harischandra, Khadga Vilasa Press, Bankipore.

BENGALI (Optional).

I. The optional paper shall consist of two parts, namely (i) Composition, (ii) Modern Literature.

II. Part (i) should comprise a free composition, preferably an essay (15 marks) and translation from a piece of English into idiomatic Bengali (10 marks).

III. There should be no set text books; but the questions in part (ii) should require a general acquaintance with the following authors, namely :—Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar; Michael Madhusudan Dutt; Bankim Chandra Chatterji; Rabindra Nath Tagore; Sarat Chandra Chatterji.

PUNJABI (Optional).

The following books are suggested as models of style for Essay Part (a) of the paper :—

- I. Biography of Guru Nanak, as in Part I of Twarikh Guru Khalsa (Gyan Singh).
- II. Takhte-ton-Takht by Bhai Amar Singh, Model Electric Press, Lahore.
- III. Sundri (Khalsa Tract Society, Amritsar).

Part (b) of the paper will consist of general questions on Punjabi Poetry. The following books are suggested :—

- I. Hans Chog by Bawa Budh Singh.
- II. Lakshmi Devi by L. Kripa Sagar, Panjab University Office.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.**ENGLISH.****Poetry—**

Shakespeare { The Merchant of Venice.
 } Macbeth

Mount Helicon: omitting Whittier and Whitman, published by Edward Arnold.

Prose—

Short Stories, 1st series, published by Oxford Press, World's Classics, Esmond by Thackeray.

Literary Essays, selected by Rawlinson. Macmillan.

English Prose Selections (O. U. P.), Vol. V., pp. 1—150.

XIX Century Prose, published by Black.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper I.—The Broad Features of English Literature from 1550—1900.

Books suggested—Gwynn's Masters of English Literature.

A First View of English Literature by Pancoast and Shelley. For consultation and reference :—

The Oxford Treasury of English Literature, Vols. II and III.

Paper II.—Modern Essayists.

A Picked Company by Hilaire Belloc.

A Loiterer's Harvest by E. V. Lucas.

All Things Considered by G. K. Chesterton.

Intentions by Oscar Wilde.

Addresses in America by Galsworthy.

Books and Persons by Arnold Bennett.

HISTORY.

The following books are recommended for study or reference :—

Compulsory Paper—(a) History of India—British Period : 1757—1919.

Volume II of the Imperial Gazetteer : Chapter XIV.

History of British India by P. E. Roberts.

The Making of British India—Ramsay Muir.

The Oxford History of India : Books VII to IX—Vincent Smith.

Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms (Part I)—Montague-Chelmsford.

Sketches of the Rulers of India, O. U. Press.

A Short History of the British in India—A. D. Innes.

Indian Constitutional Documents—P. Mukerji.

British Administration in India—G. Anderson.

NOTE.—Students should pay special attention to the constitutional development of India.

(b) Clive and Dupleix : 1740—1765.

Life of Clive—Forrest.

Clive and Dupleix—Dodwell.

Macaulay's Essay on Clive—edited by V. A. Smith.

Optional Paper—(i) English History : 1815—1914.

England since Waterloo—Marriott.

Britain and Greater Britain, Hughes (O. U. Press).

British History in the 19th Century—G. M. Trevelyan.

A Short Atlas of Modern History—Ramsay Muir.

Or,

(ii) European History : 1815—1914 A.D.

Europe since Waterloo—Hazen.

Main Currents of European History : 1815—1916—Hearnshaw.

The Development of European Nations since 1870—J. Holland Rose.

Europe in the 19th Century : Lipson.

Historical Atlas—Robertson and Bartholomew.

The Expansion of Europe (C. U. Press)—Ramsay Muir.

Students are recommended to read biographies of eminent men of the period.

Or,

(iii) History of Rome

History of Rome—Shuckburgh.

History of Rome—How and Leigh.

Rome : Warde-Fowler (Home Un. Lib.).

Plutarch's Lives of Caesar and Pompey.

Or,

(iv) The general outlines of Islamic History.

History of the Saracens, Amir Ali.

The Caliphate, its Rise, Decline and Fall by William Muir.

Articles on Muhamadanism from Encyclopaedia Britannica (11th Edition).

HONOURS PAPERS.

Compulsory Paper—A period of early Indian History.

Early History of India—Vincent Smith.

Ancient India—Rapson.

The History of Aryan Rule in India—Havell.

Buddhist India—Rhys Davids.

Asoka—Vincent Smith.

Early Indian Administration—Bannerji.

Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity, N.-W. Law (O. U. Press).

Optional Paper—(i) Political Science.

Elements of Political Science—Leacock.

An Introduction to Politics—Seeley.

(ii) English Constitutional History.

Principles of English Constitutional History—Dale.

The English Constitution—Baghot.

English Political Institutions—Marriott.

Parliament : Ilbert (Home Univ. Lib.).

(iii) A Geographical Subject: Historical Discovery in the 15th and 16th Centuries.
 Discovery of America—Fiske.
 English Seamen—Froude.
 Hakluyt's Voyages.

ECONOMICS.

A.—Political Economy.

Nature and Scope of Economics. Economic laws. Methods.

Economic Organization; general structure and evolution of modern industry and commerce. Broad features of methods of production, transport and marketing. Large scale production. Joint Stock Companies.

Production. Agents of production, their supply changing importance in the evolution of society. Capital, its meaning and functions. Labour, causes affecting its efficiency. Specialized labour and use of machinery. Land and other natural agents of production. The Business unit; growth of business, specialization; the idea of normal magnitude of a business.

Laws of production; laws of increasing and decreasing returns.

Markets; produce-exchanges; dealings in "futures," speculation and its effects.

Demand; general study of and general view of consumption. Law of diminishing utility. Variation in the intensity of demand; influences affecting demand.

Exchange. Relation of production and exchange. General theory of Value. Study of value during long and short periods. Concept of normal value. Value under monopoly conditions. Brief view of the more important theories of value.

Money, Credit and Prices. Broad facts as to the evolution of money. Definition of money. The functions of money. The Quantity Theory of money. Money as the standard of deferred payments. Gresham's Law.

The evolution of credit; instruments of credit; effect of credit on prices. The functions of Banks; the principal types of Banks. Bank notes and inconvertible paper money. Bimetallism.

Measurement of changes in the purchasing power of money.

Stock exchange; position and function of, in advanced industrial economy, methods of dealing in.

Crises, their causes and nature.

International Trade. General theory of international values. Free Trade and protection. Policy of State bounties and subsidies to industries. International aspects of credit and currency. Foreign exchanges; equation of international indebtedness.

Distribution: general theory of. The nature of interest and profits, the theory of wages and rent.

Labour problems; the hours of labour. Trade unions: methods of industrial peace; general study of unemployment.

The State and Trade; the functions of the State in relation to business.

Social reform by legislation: the Factory Acts, Insurance schemes, etc.

Socialism; general meaning, various important plans. Appreciation and criticism of.

Public Finance. Public Expenditure. Sources of public revenue. General principles of taxation. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of taxes.

In the study of topics in the above syllabus, special attention should be paid wherever possible to conditions in India both for the purposes of illustration and application.

Paper A.—Books recommended for reference in connection with the syllabus.

- Outlines of Economics (revised edition) by R. T. Ely, as revised and enlarged by Ely, Adams, Lorenz and Young (Macmillan & Co.).

Or,

Chapman—Outlines of Political Economy,
and Clay—Economics for the General Reader.

Or,

The following books in addition to the above may be consulted for selected topics :

Gide—Political Economy : translated by Archibald (London : Harrap & Co., 1914).

Marshall—Economics of Industry.

Nicholson—Elements of Political Economy.

Hadley—Economics.

Fisher—Elementary Principles of Economics.

W. J. Ashley—Economic Organisation of England.

Moreland—Introduction to Economics.

Seager : Principles of Economics.

Paper B.—Application of Economic Principles to Indian Topics. Study of economic conditions of India relating to Agriculture including Forests and Irrigation; Industries; Communications, Commerce and Trade. Currency, Finance and Banking. Taxation, Revenues and Home Payments. Famine and plans of famine relief. Co-operative Credit. Prices and Wages. Systems of Land Tenure. Fiscal Policy.

Books recommended for reference—

The Indian Gazetteer, Vols. III and IV.

India in 1921-1922 by Rushbrook Williams.

Kale : Indian Economics.

Jack : Economic Life of a Bengal District (O. U. Press).

Indian Currency and Finance—Keynes (Macmillan).

Economic Transition in India—Morison.

Land Revenue in British India—Baden Powell (Clarendon Press).

Banerjea—A Study of Indian Economics (Macmillan).

Government of India's Resolution of 1902 on Indian Revenue Policy; and

The latest Decennial Report and annual reports subsequent to the latest Decennial Report.

Students of Economics are recommended to acquire some direct acquaintance with the modern organisation of production by visits to Factories, etc.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper A.—Taussig, Vols. I and II.

Henderson—Supply and Demand.

Paper B.—Outstanding facts and features of Indian Currency, Finance and Fiscal Policy.

Report of Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency, 1919 (Crud. 527).

Report of the Fiscal Commission, 1922.

MATHEMATICS.

A. Course of Mathematics.

(a) *Statics*—

Parallelogram and Triangle of Forces. Resultant of parallel forces. Couples. Moments. Equilibrium, conditions of equilibrium of any coplanar forces acting on a particle or rigid body. Centre of parallel forces. Centre of gravity. Friction. Simple cases of tension of strings.

(b) *Dynamics*—

Definition and measurement of mass, force, velocity, acceleration, momentum, work, and energy. Laws of motion. Uniform motion. Uniformly accelerated motion—(1) in a straight line, (2) in a parabola. Motion in a circle. Simple cases of impact. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Units and dimensions.

(c) *Differential Calculus*—

Definition of differential coefficients. Conditions of differentiability. Differentiation of function of a single variable. Successive differentiation. Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems and their simpler applications. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of functions and implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and minima values of functions of one variable. Tangents, normals, asymptotes, curvature, singular points. Tracing of curves.

(d) *Integral Calculus*—

Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational fractions. Integration by formulae of reduction. Determination of lengths and areas of curves.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (a) — *Statics and Dynamics*—

As for the B.A. (Pass) and in addition—Equilibrium of strings in two dimensions. Centre of Gravity.

Virtual Work. Stability of Equilibrium. Kinematics of Motion in two dimensions. Elliptic Harmonic Motion. Planetary Motion. Motion in a plane curve. Cycloidal Pendulum.

Paper (b) — *Calculus*—

As for the B.A. (Pass) and in addition—Limits and Limiting Values.

Continuity of functions of a real variable. Properties of continuous functions. Differentiability of functions. Partial derivatives of functions of two or more independent variables. Differential notation of Leibnitz and its application to calculate small errors. Maxima and Minima of functions of two or more independent variables. Concavity and convexity of curves. Investigation of Double Points with the use of partial derivatives of the second order.

Definite integrals including Beta and Gamma functions. Differentiation of definite integrals. Conditions of integrability of definite integrals. Improper integrals.

B. Course of Mathematics.**(a) Trigonometry—**

De Moivre's Theorem. Hyperbolic and inverse functions. Expression of trigonometrical functions as infinite products.

(b) Analytical Geometry—

Rectangular and polar co-ordinates. Transformation of co-ordinates. The straight line. The circle. The parabola. The ellipse. The hyperbola. The general equation of the second degree. Geometry of three dimensions—equations of line and plane. Simpler properties of sphere, cylinder, and cone.

(c) Theory of Equations—

Relations between the roots and co-efficients of an Equation. Easy Transformation. Cardan's Solution of Cubics. DesCarte's Solution of a Biquadratic. Newton's Methods of Divisors and Horner's Rule.

(d) Algebra—

Development and elementary properties of determinants and their applications to the solution of linear equations. Simple tests of convergency of Series (Ratio and Comparison Tests).

(e) Differential Equations—

Formation of a differential equation. Equations of the first order, and the first degree. Standard forms for equations of the first order. Clairaut's equation. Envelopes. Linear equations with constant co-efficients. Linear equations, with variable co-efficients. Applications to Geometry and Mechanics.

PHILOSOPHY.

Pass :—

I. Ethics : one paper.

II. Psychology : one paper.

I and II Syllabuses. Books suggested for reading.

Honours:— Additional subjects.

III. Elements of Philosophy.

IV. Special Philosopher.

I.—Ethics.

1. The Problem, Scope and Method of Ethics. Relation of Ethics to Psychology, Sociology, Metaphysics and Religion.

2. Ethical concepts and their division into Ultimate and Non-Ultimate. Analysis of Good, Right, Virtue, Duty, Merit, and Responsibility. Subjective and Objective Morality. Their Obligatoriness.

3. Ethical Value. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Value. Comparison of Values. Problems of Plurality of Intrinsically Good Things and Intrinsically Bad Things. Higher and Lower Goods.

4. Judgments. Appreciative and Descriptive Judgments, Self-evident and Provable Judgments. The Nature of Moral Judgments.

5. The Nature of Moral Laws. Categorical and Hypothetical Imperatives. The absolute Character of Duty or Moral Obligation, and the Utilitarian Nature of Duties or Right Actions. The Problem of the Determination of Duties. The Nature and Presuppositions of Virtue. The significance of the Distinction of Duties into Individual and Social. The Fundamental Unity of Moral Conduct. The Fallacies of Egoism, Hedonistic and Non-hedonistic, and Altruism. The Ethics of the Cardinal Virtues, and the Moral Precepts of Common Sense. The Nature and Possibility of Ethical Criteria.

6. Psychological Analysis and Ethical Significance of Character, Conduct, Will, Desire, Motive, Intention, and Habit. Pleasure and Pain, their characters and relation of Pleasure and Pain to Good and Evil. The relation of Pleasure, Pain, Good and Evil to Satisfaction, Desire and Choice. The Evolution of Conduct. The Principal Regulative Factors in the Evolution of Conduct. The Ethical Significance of Naturalistic Accounts of Conduct. The Fallacies of Naturalism. Theories of Punishment. Ethical Significance of Indeterminism, Determinism, and Self-determinism. Fatalism. Conversion. Sin.

7. The Ideal.—The Ideal as simple and as complex. The Ideal as pleasure, wisdom, love, realisation of individual personality and social health. The Ideal as an organic whole of intrinsically valuable parts. The nature of such a whole. The method of estimating the value of a good whole.

Moral progress. Criterion of moral progress.

8. Critical Analysis of the Chief Theories of the Moral Standard : The Main Characteristics of Greek Ethics. The Standard as Law : The Law of the Tribe; The Law of God; The Law of Nature; The Moral Sense; The Law of Conscience; Intuitionism; The Law of Reason. The Doctrine of Kant.

The Standard as Pleasure : The Varieties of Hedonism. Psychological Hedonism: Ethical Hedonism—Egoistic and Universalistic. Evolutionary Hedonism.

The Standard as Perfection : Spencer's View of Ethics. The Views of Other Evolutionists. Natural Selection in Morals.

Green's View of Ethics. The True Self. General character of Evolutionism.

The Relation of the different theories to Practice.

Books suggested :—

Seth : Ethical Principles.

Moore : Ethics (Home Univ. Lib.).

II.—Psychology.

I.—The Problem, Data and Methods of Psychology. The Relation of Psychology to Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics. Psychology as a Natural Science. The branches of Psychology.

II.—Body and Mind. General Nature of their connection. The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System. The Localisation of Functions in the Hemispheres. Dispositions. The Hypothesis of Psycho-physical Parallelism. Monistic Hypotheses—Spiritualistic and Materialistic.

III.—The Ultimate modes of being Conscious. The Relation of these Modes to one another. Principal Characters in the Process of Consciousness. Teleological Character of Mental Life. The Empirical Self and the Self as Knower. The Hierarchy of the Selves. The Psychological Theory of the Self. Pathology of Consciousness.

The theory of Mental Faculties. Associationism. Subconsciousness. The Levels of Consciousness.

IV.—General Character of Sentient Consciousness. Sensation. Sensation and Stimulus. Presentative and Affective Elements in Sensation. The Distinguishable Characters of Sensation. Light Sensation. Nature of the Stimulus. Structure of the Eye. Descriptive Analysis of Light Sensations. Total and Partial Colour Blindness. Positive and Negative After-Images. Colour Mixture. Physiological Theories of Light Sensation. Structure of the Ear and Analysis of Sound Sensations. General Characterisation of Taste, Smell, Cutaneous and Organic Sensations. Chief Generalisations concerning

Sensory Consciousness—Simple Combination, Fusion and Inhibition of Sensations. Laws of Summation of Sensations, Contrast and Adaptation. Weber—Fechner Law.

V.—Distinctive Characteristics of the Perceptual Process. The Relation of Perception and Sensation. Learning by Experience. Imitation. Formation of Habits. The Physiological Process in Perception. Illusions and Hallucinations. Perception and Apperception.

Apperception and Preperception; their relation to Perception.

Optical Illusions of space—Linear Magnitudes and Areas; Vertical and Horizontal Distances; Direction. Illusions due to Contrast and Confluence. Illusions of Colour. Temporal Illusions.

The Problem of Spatial and Temporal Perception. The Perception of the External Reality and of the Embodied Self.

VI.—Attention. Retention. Suggestion and Association. Spontaneous Revival. Partial and Total Recall. Divergent Revival. Memory. Good and bad Memory. Improvement of Memory. Pathology of Memory.

VII.—Characterisation of Ideational Process. Relation of Percept, Image and Idea. Generic and General Ideas. Trains of Ideas.

Thought as Analytic-Synthetic Process. Comparison and Discrimination. Analysis of the Process of Reasoning. Reasoning and Conception. Reasoning Powers of the Brutes. Language and Conception. Motor Element in Ideal Revival. Natural Signs. Origin of Conventional Language.

The External World and the Self as Ideal Constructions. Intersubjective Intercourse and the External World. The Social Factor in the Development of Self-Consciousness. Belief and Imagination. The Feeling Tone of Ideas.

VIII.—General Nature of Emotions. Relation to Pleasure, Pain and Conation. Ultimate Qualitative Differences. Emotion and Organic Sensation. Emotional Dispositions or Sentiments. The Growth and Development of Sentiments. Emotions as Primary and Derivative. Emotional Gestures. Theories of the Genesis of Emotional Reactions. James's Theory. Tender Emotion and Sympathy. Analysis of Fear, Anger, Pity, Sorrow, Joy, Reproach, Gratitude, Aspiration, Love.

IX.—Voluntary Movement. Range of Cerebral Phenomena. Different Views of Conation. The Origin and Growth of Volitional Process. Random, Automatic Movements. Conscious Reflexes. Instinctive Movements. Nature and Origin of Instinct. Genetic Relation of Instinctive Impulse to Volition. Desire and Aversion. Desire and Motive. Habit and Volition. Simple and Complex Action. Motive Ideas. Unification of Action. Co-operation of Impulses. Opposition of Impulses. Inhibition.

Deliberation and Choice. Resolution. Voluntary Decision. Formation of a Decision. Fixity of Voluntary Decision. Volition and Bodily Activity. Involuntary Action. Fixed Ideas. Self-Control. Attention and Volition. Habit and Conduct. The Psychology of Character. Volition and Character. Freedom.

Books suggested :—

W. James : Text-Book of Psychology (Macmillan).

Myer's Experimental Psychology (Camb. Univ. Press, Science Manual, Re. I.).

J. R. Angell—Psychology (Constable, London).

Stout : Manual of Psychology.

HONOURS PAPERS. ***III.—Elements of Philosophy.**

1. Definition of the Problem of Philosophy. The Method of Philosophy. The Relation of Philosophy to Science and Religion. The Principal Divisions of Philosophy.

2. Metaphysical Theories; Singularism, Pluralism, Materialism, Idealism; Dualism, Monism, Presentationism; Mechanism, Teleology; Determinism; Indeterminism.

3. Epistemological Theories; Rationalism, Empiricism, Criticism, Dogmatism, Scepticism, Positivism, Idealism, Realism, Phenomenalism, Pragmatism. The Relation of Metaphysical to Epistemological Theories.

4. Theories of the Relation of Mind and Body from the Standpoint of the Principal Metaphysical Theories.

5. God: Theism, Deism, Pantheism, Atheism. The Relation of the Metaphysical Theories to the Existence of God. The Principal Arguments for the Existence of God. Human Personality and God.

6. Immortality. Pre-existence and Immortality. Views of the Relation of Immortality to Time. Immortality and Personality. Naturalism and Immortality. Idealism and Immortality. Moral Arguments for Immortality.

7. The Problem of Evil. The Individual and Society. Man and the Universe.

Books suggested :—

Kulpe: Introduction to Philosophy.

Mackenzie's Elements of Constructive Philosophy.

Russell: Problems of Philosophy.

IV.—Special Philosopher.

Hume:—Enquiry Concerning the Human Understanding.

Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the development of Philosophic thought in modern times up to Hume.

PHYSICS.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

HONOURS PAPERS.

The same as in the Faculty of Science, written and practical.

CHEMISTRY.

The syllabi for the written and practical examinations shall be the same as in the Faculty of Science.

HONOURS PAPERS.

The same as in the Faculty of Science, written and practical.

SANSKRIT.

Paper (a)—1. *Uttara Rama Charitam*.

2. *Kiratarjuniya* of Bharavi, Cantos—I—III.

3. Grammar.

NOTE.—Under Grammar, special questions should be set to test the candidate's knowledge of classical Sanskrit Grammar. Professor Macdonell's Sanskrit Grammar (new edition) is recommended for this purpose.

Paper (b)—1. Translation from English into Sanskrit.
 2. History of Sanskrit Literature by Macdonell, Chapters I, X,
 XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XVI.
 3. Sanskrit Prose Selections, published by the Panjab University.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (a)—1. Outline of the Vedic Grammar (Appendix III to Macdonell's Sanskrit Grammar for beginners (1911).
 2. Hymns from the Rig Veda, ed. by Peterson (1888), Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 29, 30 and 33.

Paper (b)—1. History of Sanskrit Literature by A. Macdonell.
 2. Translation from Sanskrit into English—unseen passage.

ARABIC.

1. Revised Arabic Course (Edition 1923).
2. Grammar as per syllabus :—
 (1) Al-Mudhakkar wal-Muannath.
 (2) Al-Jam-ul-Mukassar.
 (3) At-Tawabi.
 (4) Al-Mabniyyat.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper I.—History of Arabic Literature—up to the end of Ummiyad period—(Marks 100).

Recommended for study :—

1. Nicholson's History of Arabic Literature.
2. Tarikh Adabil Lughatil Arabiyya excluding the first 22 pages and the Poems.

Paper II.—1. Unseen Translation from Arabic into English—(Marks 70).
 2. Fatato Ghassan, Part I.—(Marks 30).

PERSIAN.

1. New Persian B.A. Course of the Panjab University (Edition 1920).
2. Mard-i-Khasis.
3. Rubaiyat-i-Sahabi.
4. Introduction to Persian Literature by J. Waiz Lal.

HONOURS PAPERS.

Paper (a)—Questions on History of Persian Literature.
 (b)—Unseen translation.

The following books are suggested :—

1. Shir-ul-Ajam by M. Shibli Nomani.
2. Literary History of Persia, E. G. Browne, Vol. II. Firdausi to Saadi.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH.

Paper I.—Shakespeare, with special knowledge of the following plays :—Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth, Tempest, King John, Richard II.

The following books are suggested :—

Johnson—Notes on Shakespeare.

Coleridge—Lectures and Notes on Shakespeare.

Hazlitt—Characters of Shakespeare.

Bradley—Shakespearian Tragedy.

Raleigh—Shakespeare (English Men of Letters Series).

Paper II.—The Pre-Raphaelites.

The Rossettis. Morris. Swinburne.

With a special knowledge of—

Morris—Defence of Guinevere and Jason (World's Classics).

D. G. Rossetti—“ King's Tragedy ” and “ Poems ” (1870). (World's Classics edition, pp. 1—158).

Christina Rossetti—The Prince's Progress and other Poems (World's Classics).

Selections from Swinburne, by Gosse and Wise (Heinemann).

Books suggested :—

Morris—Alfred Noyes.

Rossetti—A. C. Benson.

Swinburne—Gosse.

Survey of English Literature 1832-1880—Elton.

Cambridge History of English Literature.

Paper III.—English Literature : Special Period.

“ The age of Wordsworth, 1789-1830 ”: The Romantic Revolt: with special reference to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Byron, Scott, and the Critics and Essayists—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Hazlitt and Lamb.

Text. Poetry.

The Golden Treasury, Book IV.

Wordsworth	Selection by M. Arnold (G. T. Series).
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The Prelude, books 9-10-11.

Shelley	Selection by Hamilton Thompson, “ English Romantic Poets.” C.U.P.
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Keats	Selection by Hamilton Thompson, “ English Romantic Poets,” C.U.P., Hyperion.
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Byron	Cantos V, VI and VII of Don Juan. Selection G. T. Series by M. Arnold.
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Scott	Marmion.
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Coleridge	“ The Ancient Mariner, Youth and Age, Christabel, Kubla Khan, Dejection, Hymn before Sunrise, Ode to France.”
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Prose—

Scott	The Heart of Midlothian. The Antiquary.
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Hazlitt on English Literature : ed. by Zeitlin, O.U.P.
Recommended for Study and Reference.

Elton	...	Survey of English Literature, 1780—1830.
Cambridge History of Literature, Vols. XI and XII.		
Saintsbury	...	History of Criticism, Vol. III.
Biographies	...	Wordsworth by Raleigh.
	..	Myers, E. M. L. Series.
Shelley	..	Symonds ..
Keats	..	Colvin ..
Coleridge	..	Traill ..

Paper IV.—Meredith and the Novel of his time. Candidates will be required to have an acquaintance with the following writers :—Meredith, Hardy, Stevenson, Kingsley, Reade, Gissing and to have read specially the following works :—

Meredith—The Ordeal of Richard Feverel. Diana of the Crossways.

Hardy—Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

Stevenson—Weir of Hermiston.

Kingsley—Hereward the Wake.

Reade—The Cloister and the Hearth.

Gissing—The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft.

Books suggested—

Saintsbury—The English Novel.

Phelps—The Rise of the English Novel.

Cambridge History of English Literature.

Saintsbury—Nineteenth Century Literature.

Part V.—The History of the English Language.

The following books are suggested :—

Wyld—The Growth of English (John Murray).

Bradley—The Making of English.

Greenough and Kittredge—Words and Their Ways in English speech.

Classen—Outlines of the History of the English Language (Macmillan).

Paper VI.—Essay.

SANSKRIT.

Paper I. (a) (i)—Rig Veda :—

Mandala	I.	35, 115, 124, 143, 154, 161.
	II.	12, 27, 35, 38.
	III.	33.
	IV.	18, 24, 30, 33, 36, 42, 50.
	V.	11, 85.
	VI.	54.
	VII.	33, 61, 71, 83, 88, 103.
	VIII.	29, 48.
	IX.	113.
	X.	10, 14, 15, 18, 34, 71, 75, 90, 108, 125, 127, 129, 135, 168.

(ii)—Atharva Veda :

I. 32.
 III. 15, 30.
 IV. 16.
 XII. 1.
 XIII. 3.

Paper II. Mricchakatika.

Magha-Kavya, Sargas I and II, with Mallinathas commentary.
 Kavyadarsa of Dandin and Dasarupaka of Dhananjaya.

Paper III. (a) Manava Dharma Sastra with Kulluka's commentary on Books VIII and IX.

Mitakshara—Vyavahara Adhyaya Dayabhaga.

General questions on the development of Sanskrit Legal Literature.

Or,

(b) Vedantasutras with Sankara's Bhasya, Adhyaya I, Adhyaya II, padas 1-2.

Aitareya and Taittiriya Upanishads.

General questions of the principal philosophic system of India.

Or,

(c) Palaeography and Epigraphy.

Gupta Inscriptions (Corpus. Inscript. Ind., edited by Fleet).
 Nos. 2, 13, 39, 46, 52 and 79 are to be read for subject matter only.

Or,

(d) Jain Philosophy and Literature.

Syadvada Manjari.

Sutra Krtanga, I—VI.

Uttaradhyayana, I—X.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson : Dharma Bhusana : Nyayadipika.

Weber : Articles in the Indian Antiquary on Jain Literature.

Heart of Jainism.

Paper IV. History of Sanskrit Literature.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Macdonell : A History of Sanskrit Literature.

Ghate : Lectures on Rigveda.

Muir : Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and V.

Deussen : Philosophy of the Upanishads.

Rhys Davids : Buddhist India.

Rapson : Ancient India.

Hopkins : The Great Epic of India.

Horowitz : Indian Drama.

Paper V.—General principles of Comparative Philology with illustrations from the development of the Indian Sanskritic Languages; Vedic Grammar.

The following books, not to be regarded as text-books, are recommended for study :—

Macdonell : Vedic Grammar for Students.

Uhlenbeck : Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics.

Woolner : Introduction to Prakrita.

Beames : Comparative Grammar, Vol. I.

Bhandarkar : Wilson Philological Lectures.

Grierson : Articles in Encyclopædia Britannica.

For General Phonetics and the general principles of comparative philology, especially of the Indo-European family, no books are recommended.

Paper VI.—Unseen Translation from and into Sanskrit; Essay on a subject connected with the History of Sanskrit Literature.

ARABIC.

Paper I.—1. Hamasa, 1st and 2nd Chapters.

2. Diwans of 'Abid B. al Abras and 'Amir B. al Tufail ed. Sir Charles Lyall ("E. J. W. Gibb M. Memorial series").

Paper II.—1. Al Kamil by Al Mubarrad (the Chapter on Khawarij only pp. 119—188 of the Egyptian edition).

2. Kitab-al-Shir wal-Shuara by Ibn Kutaiba (ed. DeGoeje), pp. 1—100.

3. Futuh-al-buldan, by Baladhuri. The second half only.

4. Fatahu Ghassan, by Jurji Zaidan.

Paper III.—1. Tafsir Baidawai corresponding to Surah Baqar.

2. Tajrid Bukhari. The first half only.

N.B.—Questions on this paper will be more literary than theological in character.

Paper IV.—1. General Principles of Comparative Grammar of Semitic Languages.

2. Mukhtasar-al-Ma'ani, 2nd and 3rd vols.

3. Muhit-al-Da'irah.

Paper V.—1. Nicholson's Literary History of the Arabs.

2. Zaidan's Tarikh Adab-il-Lughat-il-'Arabia, Part 4 only.

Paper VI.—1. Translation—English into Arabic.

2. Translation—Arabic into English.

3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the History of Arabic Literature or Language.

PERSIAN.

Paper I.—1. Akhlaq-i-Jalali, Part 1 only (excluding Bahs-i-Naghma).

2. Chahar Maqala (Gibb Memorial Edition).

3. Waqai-i-Nimat Khan-i-Ali.

4. Tarikh-i-Jahan Gusha-i-Juwaini, Vol. I. (Gibb Memorial Edition).

Only literary questions to be asked by the examiner.

Paper II.—1. Ghazals of Naziri, up to the end of Radif Dal.
 2. Quatrains of Baba Tahir ed. by Heron Allen (Quatrach & Co.).
 Quatrains of Abu Said Abul Khair.
 3. Gulshan-i-Raz, Text only. (Bombay Edition).
 4. Makhzan-i-Asrar-i-Nizami.
 5. Qiran-al-Sadain (Aligarh Edition).
 6. Qasaид-i-Anwari, up to the end of Radif Ta (Lucknow Edition).
 7. Diwani-i-Ghalib—Radifs *mīm* and *nūn*.

Paper III.—1. Persian Plays by Rogers (Crossby Lockwood & Co.).
 2. Haji Baba of Ispahan, Col. Phillott's edition. (Asiatic Society of Bengal).
 3. Siyabat Nama-i-Ibrahim Beg, Col. Phillott's edition—Part I only.
 4. Qaanic Kulliyat—Qasaيد, up to the end of Radif Ta.

Paper IV.—The following books not to be regarded as text-books, are suggested for study :—
 1. Browne's Literary History of Persia, Vols. I and II.
 2. Browne's Persian Literature under the Mongols (Cambridge University Press).
 3. Shit-al-Ajam—Vols. IV and V only.

Paper V.—Books recommended for study :—
 1. Gray's Indo-Iranian Phonology with reference to Persian words only. (Columbia University Press).
 2. Sukhandan-i-Paris by Azad.
 3. Hada'iq-al-Balaghah (excluding the hadīqah on mauam-ma).

Paper VI.—Translation and Essay.
 1. Translation—English into Persian.
 2. Translation—Persian into English.
 3. Essay in English on a subject connected with the History of Persian Literature or Language.

HISTORY.

I.—English Constitutional History with selected documents.
 II.—Political Science.
 III.—The general features of Indian History (no books to be prescribed and a wide choice of questions afforded).
 IV.—A limited special subject to be studied in original authorities and to be tested (a) by a paper, and (b) by an Essay on an approved theme to be written during the student's period of study.
 V & VI—Two of the following :—
 (i) A special period of English History.
 (ii) A special period of European History.
 (iii) A special period of Economic History.
 (iv) Special period of Islamic History—the Abbaside Caliphate.

Paper I.—*English Constitutional History*—

Students will be expected to have a clear understanding of the evolution of the chief elements of the constitution; knowledge of important constitutional documents from the reign of Charles II, and of the main principles of the working of the constitution.

The following books are recommended :—

Maitland	...	The Constitutional History of England.
Adams	...	The Origin of the British Constitution.
Pollard	...	The Evolution of Parliament.
Dicey	...	An Introduction to the Laws of the Constitution.
Lowell	...	Government of England.
Marriott	...	English Political Institutions. (Chapters dealing with Parliament.)
Robertson, C. G.	...	Selected Statutes, Cases, and Documents.
Medley	...	English Constitutional History. For reference only.
Anson	...	Law and Custom of the Constitution. For reference only.

Paper II.—Political Science—

For study :—

Elements of Politics	...	...	...	H. Sidgwick.
The Greek and Roman City—State	...	...	...	Warde Fowler.
Ancient Law	...	...	...	H. S. Maine.
The State (chiefly for the Constitutions of the U.K., U.S.A., France, Germany and Switzerland)	...	...	...	Woodrow Wilson.

Government of India Act, 1919.

Law and Opinion in England	...	...	...	A. V. Dicey.
Human Nature in Politics	...	...	...	Graham Wallas.
Political Ideals	...	...	...	Jethro Brown.
Introduction to Political Science	...	...	...	J. R. Seeley.

For reference :—

Modern Democracies	...	...	...	Bryce.
Underlying Principles of Legislation	...	...	...	Pethro Brown.
Roads to Freedom	...	...	...	Bertrand Russell.
Development of European Polity	...	...	...	H. Sidgwick.

Paper III.—The general features of Indian History— No books prescribed.

History under Paper III will be divided into three periods (Hindu, Muhammedan and British), and students will be expected to answer at least two questions in each period. Questions will not be asked with a view to elicit the student's knowledge of details, but he will be expected to support his arguments with an accurate statement of facts.

Paper IV.—Limited special subject, thesis and *viva voce*.

The Reign of Akbar.

Or,

Economic Life under the Moguls.

Each candidate is to present a Thesis upon some subject related to this period, such subject to be approved by the Committee of Courses and Studies at least six months before the Thesis is submitted for Examination.

A candidate who fails but whose Thesis is satisfactory, may revise and present the same Thesis on re-appearing.

Papers V and VI.—Optional papers—*Two of the following* :—

(i) English History, 1714—1815.

Books recommended :—

A History of England, Vol. VI, edited by Oman.

The Political History of England, edited by Hunt and Poole, Vols. IX, X, XI; for reference only.

Leckey	...	History of England in the 18th century. For reference only.
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Seeley, Sir J. R.	...	The Expansion of England.
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Morley	...	Walpole.
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Roseberry	...	Pitt.
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Rose, Holland	...	William Pitt and the Great War.
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(ii) European History, 1815—1870.

Books recommended :—

Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XI.

Phillips, Alison	...	Modern Europe.
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Rose, J. Holland	...	Political Development of Modern Europe.
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Lipson	...	Europe in the 19th century.
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Marriott	...	The Eastern Question.
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King, Bolton	...	The History of Italian Unity.
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Ward, A. W.	...	Germany, 1815—1890, 3 vols., for reference only.
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Bourgeois	...	History of Modern France, 2 vols., for reference only.
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Headlam or Grant Robertson's Life of Bismarck.

(iii) Economic History of England.

1. General sketch of the Economic History of England preceding the Industrial Revolution.

2. More detailed study of the Industrial Revolution and its causes.

3. Brief survey of the history of the following in the 19th century :—

Trade Unions, Factory Legislation, Poor Relief, Free Trade Movement.

Books suggested for study :—

Warner, Townsend	...	Landmarks in English Industrial History.
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Ashley	...	Economic Organisation of England.
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Cunningham	...	The Industrial Revolution. (C. U. Press).
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Toynbee	...	The Industrial Revolution
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Rees, J. F.	...	A Social and Industrial History of England. (1815—1918).
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Books for reference :—

Smith, Adam	...	Wealth of Nations, Book IV.
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Hammond	...	Village Labourer, 1760—1832.
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Hammond	...	Town Labourer.
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Meredith	...	The Economic History of England,
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(iv) "Special period of Islamic History—*the Abbaside Caliphate*."

The following books are recommended for study :—

The History of the Caliphate :

(from p. 261 to the end) by Al Suyuti, (Publishers :—The Royal Asiatic Society; translation by Jarrett).

The Ommayyads and Abbasides (Chap. III only). Jurrji Zedan, translation by Margoliouth, published by the Gibb Trust. *

Baghdad under the Abbasides ... G. Le'Strange.
Buwayhid Rule in Baghdad ... Amadoz (Reprint from a Journal of the R. A. Society).

The following books are recommended for reference :—

Lands of the Eastern Caliphate ... G. Le'Strange.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Chapters 51, 52, 57-59 and 64. Gibbon.

Literary History of the Arabs ... Nicholson.

Spruner's Historical Atlas : Maps Nos. 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 87 and 88.

ECONOMICS.

Paper I.—General Theory.

Principles of Economics—Marshall.

Principles of Economics—Taussig, Vols. I and II.

Marshall's Industry and Trade (Macmillan).

L. D. Laney—History of Economic Thought (Macmillan).

Essentials of Economic Theory (Macmillan, Co., Ltd.)—J. B. Clark.

Relations of Capital and Labour—W. T. Layton (Collins).

Paper II.—International Trade, Currency, Banking and Public Finance.

The Theory of International Trade—Bastable. (Macmillan).

Economics Enquiries—Giffen, Vol. I, Essay IX (G. Bell).

The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges—Goschen, (Eflingham Wilson).

The History and Theory of Banking—Dunbar.

The Meaning of Money—Withers (Smith, Elder & Co.).

Principles of Rural Credits—Mormon (Macmillan).

Money-Kinley (Macmillan).

Modern Currency Reforms—Kemmerer (Macmillan).

Report of the Bullion Committee of 1810—(Reprint with introduction by E. Cannan).

Principles of Political Economy—Nicholson, Vol. III, Book V.

Income Tax—Seligman (Book I).

Paper III.—Indian Economics. No books are recommended, and the following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. The background of the industrial and economic history of India with special reference to the last 50 years.

2. Problems of Indian Economics.

(1) The Agricultural situation :—

Systems of land-ownership, tenancy problems, subdivision of farming land, joint ownership and intermixed holdings. New methods, machinery, farm-animals, manures, Agricultural education. Indebtedness and marketing of produce. Irrigation—well—canal—reservoir. Farmers' Associations.

(2) The Industrial situation :—

Present state of hand and cottage industries, future of such industries. Machine industry, the foreign Capitalist, the Indian Capitalist, types of machine industry,—the cotton, jute and leather industries. Wages and conditions of labour. Lines of development. Comparison with Japan and China.

(3) The Currency and Banking situation :—

History of money in India especially since 1835. The silver problem—Herschell and Fowler Committees, the Chamberlain report, war currency, present situation. Comparison with Philippines, China and Japan.

Banking. Indigenous methods, the hoondi, the shroff and mahajan—banking castes. European banking in India. Presidency banks, joint stock and exchange banks. The present situation, the desirability of a Central, State or Federal system of banks, agricultural and co-operative banks.

(4) The Trade, Railway and Tariff situation :—

Historical resumé—growth of trade since 1870, classification and direction of trade. Railways, Historical resumé; State guaranteed and company lines; Railway Policy; Railways and trade. Tariff; historical resumé, Imperial preference, protection, relation of tariff to industries.

(5) Co-operative problems :—

Remedies for the decay of village unity and vigour. A brief study of social organization in the older village. Forces of disintegration. Chief features of co-operation in India. Comparison with European experience. The future of the village.

(6) Indian Finance :—

Chief features of Revenue and Expenditure. Provincial Finance. Local Taxation. Financial questions arising in connection with Famines.

(7) Course of prices and wages in India : and causes of movements in them.

Paper IV.—Economic History.

1. General Sketch of the Economic History of England in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution.

The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Townsend Warner's "Landmarks in English Industrial History;" Ashley's "Economic Organization of England."

2. More detailed study of the period following the Industrial Revolution in England on the following lines :—

(a) England on the eve of the change—population, agriculture, industry, transport, trade, finance, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—Mercantilism.

(b) England during the change—(1760-1820)—growth of population, inventors and captains of industry, roads and canals, the enclosure movement in agriculture, the growth of trade, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—Adam Smith and Malthus.

(c) The new problems to which the change gave rise and their treatment—trade unions, factory legislation, poor relief, free trade, the credit economy, colonial policy, etc.

Prevailing economic thought—the growth of the philanthropic spirit. The line of study and the standard expected would be indicated by :—

Cunningham's "Growth of English Industry and Commerce," Vol. III, for the earlier period, and by

J. F. Rees "A Social and Industrial History of England" (1815-1918) for the later period.

Paper V.—Political Science.

An Introduction to the History of the Science of Politics—Pollock.

Elements of Politics—Sidgwick.

Political Philosophy—Graham. (E. Arnold).

Ancient Law—Maine. (Routledge).

Greek City State—Warde-Fowler.

Representative Government—J. S. Mill.

A. V. Dicey—Law and Opinion in England (Macmillan).

W. Wilson—The State (especially for the constitutions of England, the United States of America, France, Germany and Switzerland).

Paper VI.—

(a) **Essay Paper.** 40 Marks.

(b) Thesis on a prescribed subject connected with Indian Economic conditions accompanied by a *viva voce* examination, special value in the thesis to be attached to actual local investigation by the candidate. The thesis to be written during the candidate's period of study and to be presented to the University with his application to appear at the examination. 60 Marks.

Subjects for thesis prescribed :—

- (1) Effect of the War on Indian Trade and Industry.
- (2) The Industrial Life in the Punjab.
- (3) "Banking in the Punjab since 1910."

A candidate who fails, but whose thesis is satisfactory, may revise and present the same thesis on re-appearing.

MATHEMATICS.

Paper I.—

Analytical Statics (including Attractions and Electro-statics). (1) Minchin or (2) Routh.

Paper II.—

Dynamics of a Particle ... Routh.

Rigid Dynamics ... Routh, Vol. I.

Paper III.—

Hydrostatics (including Capillarity). Besant and Ramsay.

Hydrodynamics ... Besant and Ramsay.

Theory of Sound ... Lamb.

Paper IV.—

Spherical Astronomy ... Ball.

Optics ... Herman, or Wood and Schuster.

Paper V.—

Solid Geometry ... Smith.

Simple Vector Analysis, Differential Equation. Murray.

Definite Integrals and Multiple Integrals as in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

Paper VI.—

Essays on the topics of I, II, III and IV.

PHILOSOPHY.**Paper I.—Ethics.**

T. H. Green ... Prolegomena to Ethics.

Sidgwick ... Methods of Ethics.

Rashdall ... Theory of Good and Evil.

Aristotle ... Nicomachean Ethics.

(In Welldon's translation) (Published by Macmillan and Company), Books I—III and X, *omitting* the fourth Chapter (1096a 11—1097a 14) of Book I.

In addition to the books prescribed students will be expected to read "Elementary History of Ethics" by Rogers.

Paper II.—Psychology.

W. James ... Principles of Psychology.

James Ward ... Psychological Principles.

L. Morgan ... Comparative Psychology.

McDougal ... Social Psychology.

Paper III.—History of Philosophy and Outlines of Indian Philosophy.

Windelband ... History of Philosophy.

Weber ... History of Philosophy.

Davies ... Hindu Philosophy (Trubner Series).

Papers IV and V.—Any two of the following :—

(a) Logic and Epistemology.

Joseph ... Introduction to Logic.

Hobhouse ... Theory of Knowledge.

Lotze ... Logic.

B. Croce ... Logic (Translated by Douglas Ainslie).

(b) Modern Metaphysics.

Royce	...	...	The World and the Individual.
Ward	...	...	Realm of Ends.
James	...	...	Pragmatism.
Wildon Carr	...	...	" Philosophy of change."

(c) Philosophy of Religion.

Caird	...	...	Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.
Martineau	...	...	Study of Religion.
Höffding	...	...	Philosophy of Religion (Macmillan).
Max Müller's Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion."			

Paper VI.—Essay.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

The same as for the Faculty of Arts.

MATHEMATICS.

The same as for the Faculty of Arts.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Mechanics.—Rectilinear Motion: Composition of Motions; Inertia and Momentum; Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force; the Force of Gravitation; Work and Energy; Friction; Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces; Centre of Gravity; Conditions of Equilibrium; Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium; Simple Illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium as in Pulley, Inclined Plane, Lever, Wheel and Axle; Elasticity of Volume; Pressure in Liquid, its Variation with depth; Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press; Density; Relation between Volume and Pressure in Gases; Atmospheric Pressure.

Sound.—The Production of Sound by Vibrating Sources and in its Transmission through Material Media in Longitudinal Waves; The Features of Waves corresponding to Loudness and Pitch; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Air; Echoes; Effect of Change of Temperature on the Velocity; Determination of Frequency by simple methods; Experimental investigation of the Fundamental Vibrations of Strings by means of the Sonometer; Experimental investigation of the Vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning-forks; Organ Pipes; Position of Nodes and Antidotes.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature; Construction and Use of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature; Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases with rise of Temperature; Convection in Fluids; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State; Latent Heat; Vapour Pressure; Boiling-point; Dew-point; Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew; Conduction; Definition of Thermal Conductivity; Radiation, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction and Absorption, its Relation to Light.

Light.—Laws of Propagation of Light; Measurement of Velocity; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Photometry; Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces, and the formation of Images; Refraction at Plane Surfaces, by Prisms and Lenses; Minimum Deviation; Chromatic Dispersion; the Formation of Images by Single Lenses; Long and Short Sight and their Correction by Lenses; the Combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets; Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction; The Magnetic Field; Lines of Force; the Deflection and Vibration Magnetometer; the Earth as a Magnet; the simpler phenomena of Electrified Bodies; Conduction and Insulation; Electrification by Friction and by Induction; Quantity of Electricity; Distribution of Electrification on Conductors; Electric Field; Strength of Field; The Inverse Square Law of Electric Force; Potential; Capacity; Energy of Charge; Electric Discharge; Electric Current; the various Cells; Accumulators; Magnetic Field of Current; Magnetic Measurement of Current; Galvanometers; Electromotive Force; Difference of Potential; Resistance; Ohm's Law; Volt; Ohm; Ampere; Heating and Chemical Effects of Currents; Action on Current Circuits in a Magnetic Field; Electromagnetic Induction; Faraday's Law; Lenz's Law; Induction Coil, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Chemistry.—Distinction between Chemical and Physical Change; Conditions affecting Chemical Change; Solution; Crystallization, Filtration, and other Operations employed on Chemistry; Elements and Compounds; Symbols, Formulae and Equations; Modes of Chemical Action; Chemical Nomenclature; Laws of Chemical Combination; Atomic Theory; Chemical Equivalent; Atomic and Molecular Weight; Valency; Avogadro's and Gay Lussac's Laws; Chemical Calculations; Volumes and Weights of Gases formed at specified Pressures and Temperatures; Problems relating to Gaseous Combinations, Percentage Compositions and Calculation of Formulae, Ionic theory treated in an elementary way.

Systematic study of the following Elements and Compounds, their Condition in Nature, usual methods of Preparation and chief Properties: Oxygen, Ozone, Hydrogen, Water, Hydrogen Peroxide, Carbon, its Oxides, Marsh Gas, Ethylene, Acetylene, Coal Gas, Saturation and Unsaturation, Nitrogen, its Oxides, Nitric acid and Nitrates, Ammonia, Chlorine, Hydrogen Chloride, Bleaching Powder, Chlorates, Perchlorates, Hypochlorites, Bromine and Hydrobromic acid, Iodine and Hydriodic acid, Flourine and Hydrofluoric acid, Sulphur, its Oxides, Hydrogen Sulphide, and the Sulphides, Sulphurous, and Sulphuric acids and their salts, Thiosulphates, Carbon Disulphide, Phosphorus, Phosphorous and Phosphoric acids, Phosphine, Arsenic, its oxides and acids and its tests, Boron, Silicon. A brief description of the following Elements, outlines of the most important technical methods of preparation and application, important Compounds, Uses and Tests: Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Mercury, Aluminium, Copper, Silver, Iron, Tin, Lead and Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese. The Nature of Combustion; Structure of a Flame; Cause of Luminescence; Oxidation and Reduction; Blowpipe Flame and its Use; Acids, Alkalies and Salts; Neutralisation.

Practical Physics.—Measurements of Lengths in the Metric system by Scale and Vernier; Calipers; Beam Compass, Screw Gauge; Estimation by Eye of Tenths; Measurements of Lengths of Curves and Circumferences, of Areas of plane figures by the use of Squared Paper, of Volumes of Solids and Liquids by the Burette and marked Flask; Measurement of Angles; the Plotting of Experimental Results Graphically on Squared Paper; Observations with the Simple Pendulum; Determination of the Conditions of Equilibrium of Three Forces, Parallel and otherwise; Determination of the Centre of Gravity of Plane Figures; Quantitative Experiments with the Lever and Inclined Plane; the Use of the Balance; Determination of Density of Solids and Liquids by means of the Hydrostatic Balance, the Specific Gravity Bottle, the U tube and Common Hydrometer; Verification of Archimedes' Principle; the Reading of the Barometer; Testing of the Fixed Points of Thermometers; Comparison of Fahrenheit and Centigrade Thermometers; Determination of the Specific Heat of a Metal and Latent Heats of Water and Steam; Qualitative Experiments in Radiation; Determination of the Dew-point by the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers; Verification of the Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Tracing of the Path of Rays through Plates and Prisms; Changes in the Size and Nature and Determination of the Position of Images formed by Plane and Concave Mirrors and Convex Lenses; the Arrangement of Lenses, etc., to form a Microscope and the Various Forms of Telescopes; the Use of Rumford's and Bunsen's Photometers; the Magnetisation of Steel by Contact and by Electric Currents; the Tracing of Lines of Force in a Magnetic Field; Comparison of Magnetic Moments by Deflection; the Charging of Electroscopes; Testing of the sign of Electrostatic charges; Qualitative Experiments in Electrostatic Induction such as the Icepail Experiments; the Setting up of Common Batteries; Determination of the Direction of an Electric current by a Magnetic Needle; the Use of the Galvanometer; the Use of the Induction Coil; Comparison of Electromotive Forces and Resistances by means of the Tangent Galvanometer; Measurement of fall of Potential along a wire carrying Current.

In the practical examination, candidates must present note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated by the student and initialled by their Professor.

Practical Chemistry.—In the practical examination candidates will be expected to fit up simple apparatus, to use the chemical balance, to make use of the simpler chemical manipulations, as filtration, crystallization, distillation, decantation; to investigate chemically common materials, such as water, salt, alum, sand, limestone, etc.; the nature of acids and their action upon metals, carbonates, etc.; the nature of combustion, the preparation and properties of hydrogen, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride, chlorine, oxygen, nitrogen monoxide and nitric oxide, ammonia, carbon, monoxide.

Candidates must present their *original* Laboratory Note-books, containing dated accounts of their work, initialled by their Professor. Typical examples of the scope and standard of the work required are given in—

Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes, Part I—H. B. Dunncliff (Macmillan & Co.).

Examiners shall place an increasing emphasis upon the original Laboratory Note-books of candidates.

Books suggested :—

(1) Crowther's Manual of Physics (O. U. Press).

Following books are suggested for Chemistry omitting portions not included in the syllabus :—

Shenton's Inorganic Chemistry (Arnold), or

Bailey and Brigg's Tutorial Chemistry (Cambridge Tutorial Press), or

A Text-book of Inorganic Chemistry by Newth (Longmans, Green & Co.), or

Inorganic Chemistry for College Students by A. Smith, or

Metals for Intermediate Students by Prem Singh and Ram Bheja Mal.

(2) Watson's Elementary Practical Physics. (Longmans).

(3) Chetan Anand : Practical Physics for Junior Classes.

(4) Inorganic Chemistry by E. I. Lewis (C. U. Press).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but Examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

Medical Students' Group.

The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation and General Characters of Methane, Ethane, Ethylene and Acetylene, and their derivatives, *viz.*, Haloid Compounds, Alcohols and Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Ketones, Mono-basic Acids; Oxalic, Succinic, Tartaric and Citric Acids: Amines: Amino-acids, Glycine, Cellulose, Dextrose, Laevulose and Cane Sugar: the processes of fermentation: Urea and Uric Acid. Glycerine, the Fats and Soaps. Benzene, its homologues and their more important derivatives, *viz.*. Nitro and Amino compounds. Phenols, Benzaldehyde, Benzoic and Salicylic acids and their esters. The structural formulae occurrence and properties of the following compounds :—Pyrrol, Pyridine and Coniine.

The following books are suggested for Organic Chemistry, Medical Students' Group :—

1. Cohen's Elementary Organic Chemistry (Macmillan),

or,

2. Organic Chemistry for Medical and Inter. Science student by A. K. Macbeth (Longmans and Sons).

Practical for Organic—

1. Simple Qualitative Analysis (single salts).
2. Volumetric analysis, comprising
 - (a) Alkalimetry and Acidimetry.
 - (b) Ferrous salts and Oxalic acid by means of the permanganate solution.
 - (c) Determination of chlorides by means of the silver nitrate solution.

The practical examination in Chemistry for the Medical Students' Group will be based on the subject matter of Dunncliff's Practical Chemistry for Intermediate Classes, Parts I and 2.

BIOLOGY.

BOTANY.

The elements of the Morphology and Physiology of the Angiosperms embracing (a) the structure (macroscopic and microscopic) of the root, stem and leaf; (b) the structure of a typical flower and modifications of the type; (c) the inflorescence, and the principal types of branching; (d) the structure and development of seeds and embryo; (e) the principal types of fruits; (f) the dispersal of the seeds and fruits; (g) the main facts in relation to nutrition, growth, and reaction to environment; (h) the fundamental facts of Ecology as illustrated particularly by the local flora.

The reproduction and life-history of Angiosperms; the distinctive facts in the structure and life-history of *Pinus*; the structure and life-history of *Selaginella*, Fern, *Funaria*, *Marchantia*, *Spirogyra*, *Ulothrix*, *Mucor* and *Bacterium*.

The subjects of Variation and Heredity, Natural Selection and Evolution, treated in an elementary manner.

The general principles of classification, and a knowledge of the following families of which types for illustration are to be taken as far as possible from the Panjab flora :—

Graminaceae, Palmaceae, Liliaceae, Ranunculaceae, Cruciferae, Leguminosae, Rutaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Asclepiadaceae, Labiatae, Solanaceae, Compositae.

Practical Examination.

In the practical examination in Botany candidates will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe specimens of plants included in the above syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Lawson's Text-book of Botany (Clive).

Coulter's Text-book of Botany.

Mudge and Maslen's Class book of Botany (Arnold).

Thoday : Botany for Senior Students.

Bhatia and K. Narain's Laboratory Note-book of Botany.

Kashyap and Mehta's Practical Botany (Atmaram & Sons)

ZOOLOGY.

Living and non-living matter. The distinctive properties of living matter or protoplasm and the chemical substances entering into its composition.

The structure of frog as a type of higher animals. The elements of vertebrate histology illustrated from the frog. Elementary facts of Physiology. The outlines of the larval history of frog. Recapitulation theory.

The structure and life-history of Amœba, Paramecium, and Malarial parasites, as types of Protozoa.

The structure and modes of reproduction of Hydra as an example of the Metazoa. The principle of the physiological division of labour and the correlated differentiation of structure.

The structure of Pheretima as an example of a segmented animal. The significance of the three primary germ-layers and the coelom.

The structure of cockroach as a type of Arthropoda. Metamorphosis among insects as illustrated by the life-history of the common mosquito.

The general characters of the chordata, the external characters of fish and bird. The structure of rabbit as a type of mammalia.

Sexual reproduction. Ova and spermatozoa; the elementary facts of fertilisation and segmentation of the ovum in frog. The formation of the three germinal layers of their fate.

An elementary survey of the animal kingdom, for obtaining a general idea of the characteristics of the principal phyla.

An elementary knowledge of the doctrine of Evolution, Variation, Heredity and Natural Selection.

Practical Examination.

In Zoology, each candidate will be required to examine microscopically, to dissect and to describe the animals named in the foregoing syllabus.

Candidates will be required to submit their original Note-books, initialled and dated by their Professors, of their laboratory work (drawings, etc.), at a date previous to the examination (which will be fixed subsequently) in order that these may be taken into account in determining the results of the examination.

The following books are suggested :—

Parker and Parker's Practical Zoology (Macmillan).

Borradaile's Manual of Zoology (Oxf. Univ. Press).

Wells and Davis' Text-book of Zoology (Univ. Tutorial Press).

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but examiners should not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subject of similar character and standard to those indicated.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

ENGLISH.

Short stories, 1s series, published by Oxford Press. World's Classics by Thackeray Esmond.

Literary Essays, selected by Rawlinson (Macmillan).

English Prose Selections (O. U. P.), V.-P. P., 1—150.

XIX Century Prose, published by Black.

Literary Criticism—pages 309—353.

Miscellaneous—pages 404—440.

Poetry. The whole—pages 457—464.

PHYSICS.

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—As for the Intermediate Examination together with the following:—The Balance; Motion in a Circle; Simple Harmonic Motion; Simple, Conical, and Torsional Pendulums; Kinetic Energy and Work; Moments of Inertia, Kinetic Energy of a Rotating body; Torsional Vibrations; the Compound Pendulum; Determination of the Intensity of Gravity; Simple Elasticity treated experimentally; Young's Modulus; Bulk Modulus; Modulus of Rigidity; Friction; Viscosity of Liquids and Gases; Diffusion of Liquids and Gases; Surface Tension; Conservation and Dissipation of Energy; Availability of Energy.

Sound.—Nature of Wave Motion; Distribution of Velocity and Pressure in Sound Waves; Experimental Determination of the Velocity of Sound in Gases; Calculation of Velocity from Elasticity and Density; Effect of Change of Temperature on Velocity; Quality of Sound; Analysis of Compound Notes; Harmonic Tones of Strings and Air-columns; Determination of Frequencies; Musical Scales; Temperament; Ratios of the Frequencies of the more important intervals; Effect on Pitch due to Motion of Source, Observer, and Medium; Resonance; Forced and Free Vibrations; Reflection of Waves; Stationary Waves: Longitudinal and Transverse Vibrations of Strings, Rods, and Air-columns; Interference of Sound; Beats; Explanation of Consonance and Dissonance.

Heat.—Definition of Temperature; Construction and Use of Instruments for the Measurement of Temperature: Expansion of Solids, Liquids and Gases; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Calorimetry; Change of State; Latent Heat; Evaporation; Vapour Pressure; Connection between Pressure and Melting and Boiling Points; Liquefaction of Gases; the Critical State; Hygrometry; Dew-point; Conduction; Radiant Energy, its Emission, Propagation, Reflection, Refraction and Absorption, its Relation to Light; Prevost's Theory of Exchanges; Kinetic Theory of Gases; the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat and its Determination; Second Law of Thermodynamics, Carnot's Cycle; Absolute Scale of Temperature.

Light.—Propagation; Intensity of Illumination: Photometry: Measurement of Velocity by Romer's, Bradley's, Fizeau's and Foucault's Methods; Laws of Reflection and Refraction; Reflection and Refraction from Plane and Spherical Surfaces; Calculation of the Position and Size of Images; Prisms and Lenses; Chromatic Dispersion; Measurement of Refractive Index: Spectrum Analysis; Absorption and Emission Spectra; the Colour of Bodies; Colour Sensation; Optical Instruments; the Eye; Defects of Vision; the Wave Theory; Simple cases of Interference; Diffraction; the Colours of Thin Plates; the Production of Plane Polarisation; Double Refraction; Circular Polarisation; Interference of Polarised Light.

Electricity and Magnetism.—Electrostatic Attraction and Repulsion: Laws of Electrostatics: Electrostatic Induction; Conduction and Distribution of Electricity; Electric Machines and other sources of Electrification; Condensers; Simple Theory of Electrostatic Potential; Electrometers; Specific Inductive Capacity; Electrostatic Units; Phenomena of Discharge; Atmospheric Electricity; Magnetic Attraction and Repulsion; Distribution of Magnetism; Terrestrial Magnetism; Laws of Magnetism; Magnetic Force and Potential; Permeability; Hysteresis; Diamagnetism; the Magnetic Circuit; Voltaic Cells; Magnetic Effects of Currents; Electrodynamics; Ohm's Law and its Consequences; Galvanometers and other Electrical Instruments; Electrical Measurements; the Electromagnetic and Practical Systems of Units; Thermo-electricity; the Production of Heat and Light by Currents; Electric Energy, its Supply and Measurement; Continuous and Alternating Current Motors; Dynamos and Transformers; Mutual and Self-Induction; Laws and Theory of Electrochemistry; Telegraphy and Telephony; the Production and Properties of

Electric Waves; the Electromagnetic Theory of Light and other Relations between Light and Electricity; Conduction of Electricity through Gases, X-rays, Electrons, and the leading facts of Radioactivity.

Practical Work.—Spherometer, Reading Microscope and Kathetometer; Measurement of Area of Cross Section of a Tube; the Use of the Balance, including the method of Oscillations; Determination of Specific Gravities of Solids and Liquids by the Hydrostatic Balance Specific Gravity Bottle, Jolly's Balance; Determination of Acceleration of Gravity by the Simple Pendulum; Verification of Boyle's Law; Determination of Young's Modulus and Modulus of Rigidity; Measurement of Surface Tension; Determination of Velocity of Sound by means of a Resonance Tube; Comparison of Pitch by means of Beats; Determination of Boiling and Melting Points of Substances; the Use of the Constant Volume Air Thermometer; Determination of Specific Heats of Solids and Liquids and of Latent Heat of Water and Steam by the method of Mixture, and the Specific Heat of Liquids by the Method of Cooling; Determination of the Coefficient of Linear Expansion of a Rod; Determination of the Coefficient of Dilatation of a Liquid by the Weight Thermometer; Determination of Hygrometric State of the Atmosphere by Regnault's Hygrometer and the Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer; Verification of Laws of Reflection and Refraction with the Spectrometer; the Tracing of Rays through Lenses; Measurement of Focal Lengths of Concave and Convex Mirrors and Lenses; Measurement of Angles with the Sextant; Measurement of the Magnifying Power of a Telescope; Determination of Refractive Indices by the Spectrometer; Measurement of Rotatory Power by the Shadow Polarimeter; Determination of the Magnetic Moments of Magnets and the Intensity of Magnetic Fields; the Exploration of Magnetic Fields; the Absolute Measurement of Current in a Wire; the Comparison of Electrical Resistances by Substitution and by Wheatston's Bridge; the Comparison of Electro-motive Forces by Deflection of a Galvanometer and by the Potentiometer; Determination of the Reduction Factor of a Galvanometer, the Comparison of Electro-chemical Equivalents; Measurement of high resistances and capacities by deflexion methods. A higher degree of accuracy will be expected in the B.A. and B.Sc. courses than in the Intermediate course.

The following books are suggested :—

Eggar's Mechanics (Edward Arnold, London).

Stewart's Higher Text-book of Heat (Clive).

Catchpool's Sound (Clive).

For reference : " Wagstaff's Properties of Matter."

Hutchinson's Intermediate Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity (Univ. Tut. Press) omitting sections 27, 28, 86-88, 97, 146, 161, 187-188, 191-213, 219-221, 223, 233, 243-251, 261-263, 267-268, 276. A knowledge of Differential Calculus is not required.

Watson's Text-book of Physics, Books I and IV (Longmans).

For Practical Work :—

Harrison's Practical Physics (Longmans).

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing the original data and a concise account of each experiment, dated and initialled by their Professor.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examinations, but Examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

HONOURS PAPERS.

For Honours, a fuller and more theoretical treatment of the syllabus of the pass course will be expected.

For Honours the following experiments in addition to the pass course :— Measurement of Wave Length of Light by Diffraction Grating, Measurement of Capacities and Low Resistances in electricity, the Measurement of Refractive Index by total Reflection.

There will be an additional practical examination.

The following additional books are suggested :—

Edser's Heat for Advanced Students (omitting Chaps. XVI and XVII) (Macmillan).

Edser's "Light," omitting Chaps. 7, 8, 9 and 19.

Wagstaff's Properties of Matter (Clive).

Draper's Heat.

Hutchinson's advanced Text-book of Magnetism and Electricity.

Honours candidates must select some special section of their subject; for example, the determination of density, of specific heat of focal lengths of lenses, of strengths of magnetic poles, of electric resistance, etc.; and write a short dissertation embodying and analysing the results of their own observations. The dissertation should be initialled by their Professor. This dissertation should be considered by the Examiner in the practical examination.

CHEMISTRY.

Physical.—Atomic and Molecular Theories; Valency; Methods of determining Atomic and Molecular Weights; Laws of Chemical Action; General Properties of Solids, Liquids, and Gases; the Phase Rule; Nature of Solution; the Dissociation Theory; Electro-chemistry; Mass Action; Thermo-chemistry; Crystalline Forms and the relation of Crystallography to Chemical Theory; Radioactivity from a Chemical standpoint; Catalysis; Arithmetical Problems relating to Chemical Theory.

Inorganic.—The Occurrence, Preparation and Properties of the Elements and their chief Compounds—excluding the Rare Metals—treated especially with regard to the Periodic Classification; Outlines of the main Metallurgical Processes treated non-technically.

Organic.—The Modes of Occurrence, Preparation, General Characters, and Constitutional Formulae of the Paraffins, Olefines and Acetylenes; their Haloid Derivatives, Alcohols, Ethereal Salts, Ethers, Aldehydes, Acids, Ketones, Amines, Amides; Compounds of the Alcohol Radicals with Sulphur Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Silicon; the Organo-Metallic bodies; the Carbohydrates; Cyanogen compounds; Urea; the Uric acid Group; the Aromatic Hydrocarbons and their principal derivatives; Napthalene, Anthracene and their principal derivatives; Pyridine and Quinoline; the common Alkaloids; Furfuran; Pyrrol; Theophen; Theory of Stereoisomerism.

Practical Work.—The following types of Inorganic preparations :—

The preparation of salts by the action of acids on metals, oxides, carbonates, and by double decomposition; chlorates, sulphates and thio-sulphates; permanganates, Qualitative analysis of single salts and mixtures; Volumetric analysis, Gravimetric Analysis of Aluminium, Iron, Calcium and Magnesium salts, and of Carbonates, Sulphates, Chlorides, and water of crystallization.

The following Organic preparations :—

Organic.—The preparation of ethylene, ether, ethyl acetate, oxalic acid, nitrobenzene, aniline, acetanilide, and phenol, Methylorange, Phenol, Sulphuric acid, Iodoform, Benzoic acid.

At the same time instructions shall be given to the Examiners in Practical Chemistry that a description of the method of preparation of both Inorganic and Organic substances may be given to the candidates at the time of the examination.

The scope and standard of the practical work involved is given in *Practical Chemistry*: Bruce and Harper (Macmillan).

The following books are suggested :—

“ Modern Inorganic Chemistry,” by J. W. Mellor.

Perkin and Kipping’s *A Text-book of Organic Chemistry* (Chambers), or Theoretical Organic Chemistry by J. B. Cohen, B.Sc. (Macmillan).

In the practical examination, candidates must present Note-books containing their original notes made in the laboratory, dated and initialled by their Professor, of experiments performed in the course of their studies.

Examiners shall place an increasing emphasis upon the original Laboratory Note-books of the candidates.

HONOURS PAPERS.

For Honours a more detailed treatment of the syllabus will be required, indicating somewhat more extended reading.

There will be an additional Practical Examination.

The following additional books are suggested :—

Cavan and Lander’s Systematical Inorganic Chemistry—(Blackie)

Outlines of Physical Chemistry by G. Senter, D.Sc., Ph.D.

NOTE.—This outline is intended to show the general scope of the examination, but Examiners shall not be precluded from setting questions upon portions of the subjects of similar character and standard to those indicated.

XXIV.—CONSTITUENT COLLEGES.

Statute 18. **56.** The following Colleges shall be recognized Colleges of the University, namely :—

- (a) The St. Stephen’s College;
- (b) The Hindu College; and
- (c) The Ramjas College.

ST. STEPHEN’S COLLEGE.

(1) This College was opened in the year 1882 by the Cambridge Mission, the members of which, at the instance of Government, undertook to open their College classes (previously confined to their own students) to students from other schools, and to teach up to the B. A. Standard of the Panjab University.

(2) The present College buildings, situated near the Kashmir Gate, were opened in the year 1891 by Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I.

(3) *Subjects taught—*

IN THE M.A. CLASSES.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Economics, and Mathematics.

IN THE B.A. CLASSES.—All the above subjects.

IN THE INTERMEDIATE CLASSES.—English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Urdu and Hindi.

Religious instruction is given daily, and occasional lectures to the whole body of students assembled together are given in the Central Hall.

(4) The College, with the consent of Government, awards annually a few stipends to poor and deserving students for the second year of their course (both Intermediate and B.A.).

(5) *Social Facilities—*

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.—Facilities are afforded for practice in speaking; various clubs exist for social and debating activities under the supervision of members of the Staff. There are ample opportunities for close contact with members of the Staff for the formation of habits of thought, work and play.

LIBRARY.—There is a College Library, and also a Reading Room which is amply supplied with papers and magazines.

GAMES.—There is a good play-ground; football, hockey, tennis, and cricket are played under the direct control of the students' own representatives.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Society guarantees a proper and economical supply of *ghi*, *ata*, *dal*, and stationery, and the amount invested in the Society is returned, in accordance with the Society's rule, when the student leaves the College.

All resident students must belong to this Society.

(6) *Hostels.*—There are four hostels accommodating 160 boarders under the care of resident Superintendents.

All students who do not live with their families are required to reside in the College Hostels. The Superintendents are in charge of the health and moral conduct of the hostellers.

Messes in hostels are managed by the hostellers themselves, under the Superintendents.

STAFF.**Principal:****F. F. MONK, Esq., M.A.****Vice-Principal:****S. N. MUKARJI, Esq., M.A.****Bursar:****N. K. SEN, Esq., M.A.**

The staff of recognised teachers of the University is as follows:—

ENGLISH.

1. C. B. Young, Esq., M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford (Head of English Department, University of Delhi).
2. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A., Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
3. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge (Dean of the Faculty of Arts, University of Delhi).
4. R. S. Capron, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.
5. P. J. Scott, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

Lachhmi Dhar, Esq., Shastri, M.A., M.O.L., Panjab (Head of Sanskrit Department).

ARABIC.

Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Panjab (Head of Arabic Department).

PERSIAN AND URDU.

M. Azhar Ali, Esq., M.A., M.O.L., Munshi Fazil, Panjab.

MATHEMATICS.

1. S. N. Mukarji, Esq., M.A., Panjab, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge (Head of Mathematics Department).
2. Ram Behari, Esq., M.A., Panjab, M.R.A.S.
3. Kanwar Bahadur, Esq., M.A., Panjab.

PHYSICS.

Khub Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), M.Sc. (Leeds), (Dean of the Faculty of Science and Head of Physics Department).

CHEMISTRY.

J. N. Mitra, Esq., M.Sc., Calcutta.

PHILOSOPHY.

1. N. K. Sen, Esq., M.A., Calcutta (Head of Philosophy Department).
2. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.
3. K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., Calcutta.

HISTORY.

1. Rev. P. N. F. Young, M.A. (Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Head of History Department).
2. Maulvi Abdur Rahman, Maulvi Fazil, Munshi Fazil, Panjab.
3. C. H. C. Sharp, Esq., M.A.
4. F. F. Monk, Esq., M.A.
5. R. S. Capron, Esq., B.A.
6. P. H. Scott, Esq., B.A.

ECONOMICS.

K. C. Nag, Esq., M.A., Calcutta (University Reader).

HINDU COLLEGE.

The Hindu College, Delhi, was founded on the 15th May, 1899, with the primary object of bringing higher education within the reach of poor students. Religious instruction on non-sectarian Hindu principles has all along been regularly imparted to Hindu students.

It is a recognised College of the University, and provides teaching in all recognised subjects.

For the F.Sc. Examination, provision is made for teaching the following subjects :—

English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, Mathematics, Philosophy, History and Science (Physics and Chemistry).

For the F.Sc. Examination, including the Medical Group, in addition to English, Mathematics and Science, provision is made for Botany, Zoology and Additional Chemistry as well.

For the B.A. Examination the following subjects are taught :—

English, Sanskrit, Persian, Mathematics (A. and B. Course), Philosophy, History, Economics and Physics.

For the B.Sc. Examination arrangements are made for teaching Physics and Chemistry, and the teaching will be provided by the University of Delhi.

For the M.A. Examination arrangements are made for teaching English, Mathematics, Persian, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History and Economics.

The College is maintained by grants from the Government, endowments and public subscriptions.

It is located in its own building near Kashmir Gate, and provision is made for the residence of about 150 students in the main and the attached hostels of the College, which are under the supervision of a Warden, a Superintendent and two Assistant Superintendents. The Principal and a number of members of the staff reside close to the premises.

The College provides for cricket, hockey, football and tennis, a ground given by the Notified Area and Municipal Committees for the purpose, and there is also a small gymnasium within the College compound.

There is a well-equipped Library; and the Reading Room, which is kept open for the use of students even outside College hours, is supplied with many papers and magazines published in India and England.

There is a Literary and Debating Society, the Parliament, a Social Union, a Dramatic Society and a Scientific Union, all of which hold periodical meetings under the guidance and superintendence of the members of the Staff.

Five scholarships of the value of Rs. 7 each are awarded each year to deserving Khatri students out of an annual donation made by Lala Sri Ram, M.A., of Delhi.

The management of the College is vested in the Principal and a Registered Board of Trustees, ordinarily acting through a Managing Committee appointed by itself.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT :

1. Rai Bahadur Lala Kanahya Lal, *President.*
2. Rai Bahadur Lala Sultan Singh.
3. Lala Piyare Lal, Vakil, M.L.A.
4. R. B. Lala Raj Narain, Barrister-at-Law.
5. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A.
6. Lala Basheshar Nath Geola, B.A., LL.B.
7. Suraj Narain, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
8. Pandit Nihal Chand.
9. Seth Ram Lal.
10. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A., Principal.
11. Lala Shiv Narain, B.A., LL.B., *Secretary.*

STAFF.**Principal:**

N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A.

ENGLISH.

1. N. V. Thadani, Esq., M.A. (Bombay).
2. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.).
3. M. S. Shahani, Esq., B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
4. A. Bhattacharya, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), B.A. (Oxon.).
5. Harish Chandra Bali, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

PHILOSOPHY.

1. C. C. Mitra, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
2. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A. (Panjab), Lecturer in Logic.

MATHEMATICS.

1. A. T. Banarji, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
2. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).

CHEMISTRY.

1. Ram Bheja Mal Seth, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. D. C. Chandra, Esq., B.Sc., Demonstrator.

PHYSICS.

1. Bhagwan Das, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. R. R. Seth, Esq., B.Sc., Demonstrator.

BIOLOGY.

1. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).
2. Kishore Singh, Esq., B.Sc., Demonstrator.

ECONOMICS.

1. Hirde Narain, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
2. Shyamji Mohan, Esq., M.A. (on leave).

HISTORY.

1. Ganpat Rai, Esq., M.A. (Panjab).
2. S. K. Sen, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.).
3. M. S. Shahani, Esq., B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.

SANSKRIT AND HINDI.

1. M. M. Pt. Har Narain, Shastri, Vidyasagar.
2. Pt. Kailash Narain Kaul, M.A. (Panjab).

PERSIAN AND URDU.

Anand Nath Verma, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

THEOLOGY.

M. M. Pt. Har Narain, Shastri, Vidyasagar, Mahamahopdeshiak.

Head Clerk:

B. Sri Ram.

Library Clerk:

B. Hukam Singh.

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

The College was opened on the 14th of May, 1917, and was affiliated to the Panjab University to the B.A. Standard, in the following subjects:—English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and F.Sc. Standard in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Medical Science. Besides these classes which have been retained, Post-graduate classes in Economics and English have been provisionally opened.

It was founded by Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., Retired District Judge, who deemed the time ripe for a new type of residential collegiate institution, after the great success, within a few years of their establishment, of his two large schools here, called Ramjas High School No. 1 and No. 2.

CONTROL.

The ultimate control is vested in the Board of Trustees, consisting of the founder as President and all donors of sums of Rs. 1,500 and over, foremost among whom stands Seth Lakshmi Narayan Gadodia, Merchant, Delhi. This Board makes over the management of the various Institutions of the society, consisting at present of the two schools in addition to the College, to the Managing Committee of nine members, with Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., as President and Lala Radhika Narayan, Retired Executive Engineer, as Secretary. Out of these, five members form together the College Sub-Committee, whose personnel at present is as follows:—

1. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A., Retired District Judge, *President.*
2. Lala Radhika Narayan, B.A., Retired Executive Engineer.
3. Pandit Nihal Chand, Retired Deputy Collector.
4. Pandit Raj Jai Narain, B.A., Pleader.
5. The Principal.

SUCCESSION LIST OF PRINCIPALS.

1. N. N. Maitra, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
2. A. T. Gidwani, Esq., M.A. (Bombay and Oxon.).
3. Lala Kidar Nath, M.A. (Calcutta).

STAFF.

The following is the full list of the present members of the staff :—

Principal :

LALA KIDAR NATH, M.A. (Calcutta).

Vice-Principal :

M. K. CHAKRAVARTI, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).

ENGLISH.

1. M. K. Chakravarti, Esq., M.A., B.L. (Calcutta).
2. Ram Rakha Mal, Esq., M.A. (Allahabad).
3. K. C. De, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).
4. N. P. Chanda, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

PHILOSOPHY.

N. V. Banerji, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta).

MATHEMATICS.

Lala Sita Ram, M.A. (Panjab).

HISTORY.

Vacant.

ECONOMICS.

K. C. De, Esq., M.A. (Calcutta), Head of the Department.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Sant Ram, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).

SANSKRIT.

Pandit Haradatta Sharma, M.A. (Benares).

BIOLOGY.

Madan Mohan Sethi, Esq., M.Sc. (Panjab).

PERSIAN.

Munshi Pearey Lall, Munshi Fazil.

THEOLOGY.

Lala Kidar Nath, M.A. (Calcutta).

BUILDINGS.

The College is situated on a very healthy site on a rock christened by its students "Anand Parvat," near the Serai Rohilla Station,

about two miles from the heart of the city. It is an ideal place for an educational establishment, far removed from the bustle and distractions of city life, possessing an excellent climate, and looking out on a scene of picturesque beauty.

There is a "Gau Shala" for the supply of fresh and pure milk to the students in the College.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

A number of scholarships are available for poor and deserving students, some being helped in addition with all their boarding expenses. Free studentships and remissions of fees are also granted up to the limit allowed under the Regulations.

RESIDENTIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Institution being residential, most of the students reside in the hostel attached to the College. Every student gets a single furnished room.

SOCIETIES.

The following societies are maintained by the students :—

1. Literary and Debating Society.
2. College Union.
3. Free Dispensary.
4. The Gymkhana.
5. Reading Room.
6. Sewa Mandli.
7. Old Boys' Association.

XXV.—COLLEGES AND THEIR INSPECTION.

Regulations
by the
Executive
Council.

57. (1) The Academic Council shall provide for the inspection of Colleges and Halls in respect of the instruction and discipline therein, and to submit reports thereon to the Executive Council.

(2) All students seeking admission to the University shall state the names of the Colleges in which they wish to be enrolled for membership of the University; and all students so enrolled shall be entitled to all privileges of such membership.

Section
34 (2).

All teachers of the University shall be attached to Colleges, and all teaching done in the name of the University shall be carried on in the University or its Colleges.

(3) The conditions of residence in the Colleges shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and every College shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and

Discipline Board authorised in this behalf by the Board and by any officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Inspectors of Colleges to see— Ordinance.

- (a) that all Ordinances, Rules and Regulations thereto are faithfully carried out,
- (b) that instruction is given in Colleges in accordance with the curriculum prescribed by the University,
- (c) that College discipline is maintained in accordance with the rules of the University, and
- (d) generally to see that the Principal, Teachers and students maintain the discipline prescribed by the University.

XXVI.—RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE BOARD:

58. (1) The University shall include a Residence, Health and Discipline Board. Sections 26, 27.

(2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board shall be prescribed by Ordinances. Ordinances.

(3) The Board shall consist of the Proctor as Chairman and Convener, and the following members of the Court :—

The Superintendent of Education, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

The Senior Medical Officer, Delhi.

Two members elected by the Executive Council not necessarily from amongst their own number.

(4) It shall submit to the Executive Council, after consultation with the Principals and Wardens, Draft Ordinances prescribing the conditions of residence to be observed in the Colleges and Halls.

(5) Subject to Ordinances, it shall inspect once in every academic year each College and Hall together with such buildings as may be engaged by or attached thereto for the use of students, and shall submit a report to the Executive Council with such recommendations as it may think fit.

(6) It may at any time direct one or more of its members to make a special inspection, and to report on any College or Hall regarding conditions of residence as laid down by the Ordinances, in addition to the annual inspection.

(7) Any matter of residence, health and discipline which a Principal or Warden desires to refer to the Board respecting his College or Hall, and any matter involving inter-Collegiate or inter-Hall discipline on which the Principals or Wardens concerned are .

unable to come to an agreement, shall be dealt with by the Board. There shall be the right of appeal in such cases to the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision shall be final.

(8) All matters of discipline in the University which are either not directly cognizable by, or after due warning by the Proctor are not investigated and decided, by a Principal or Warden, shall be dealt with by the Board. There shall be the right of appeal in such cases to the Vice-Chancellor, whose decision shall be final.

XXVII.—UNIVERSITY SPORTS TOURNAMENT. GENERAL RULES.

Regulations
by the
Executive
Council.

1. A Tournament for Colleges and Halls of the University of Delhi shall take place annually, on dates to be fixed by the Delhi University Sports Tournament Committee.

2. The Tournament shall be conducted under the general management of a Standing Committee which shall consist of the following members :—

Ex-officio—

The Principals of all Colleges or their representatives.

The Wardens of all Halls or their representatives.

The Treasurer of the University.

• *Annual*—

One representative of such Colleges and Halls, to be appointed annually in October, from among either staff or students as the College or Hall may decide.

The Committee shall elect annually from among its own number a Chairman and a Secretary.

3. The Committee shall frame all regulations for the Tournament and for its conduct of business, provided that—

(1) No alteration in Tournament Rules be proposed without one full week's notice to all members.

(2) No alteration be passed without a two-thirds majority of all members present at the meeting.

4. The Committee shall elect annually from among their own number a third member to form, with the Chairman and Secretary, an Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall make and carry out all arrangements for the Annual Tournaments, and shall submit a report to the Committee through the Secretary at the conclusion thereof.

• In the case of any dispute, their decision shall be final.

XXVIII.—SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GENERAL RULES.

59. (1) The University shall have power to institute and award ^{Section} _{4 (8).} Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Regulations.

(2) (i) Two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month for students for the M.A. Examination and two scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 25 per month of students for the M.Sc. shall be awarded for merit on the result of the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination :

Provided that if less than two suitable candidates are available for either M.A. or M.Sc., the scholarship or scholarships, thus set free, may be transferred for the M.Sc. and M.A., respectively, but only to candidates who have been placed in the first class.

(ii) Six scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded—four on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Arts, and two on the result of the Intermediate Examination, Faculty of Science.

(iii) Eight scholarships each year of the value of Rs. 10 per month, *plus* tuition fee each, shall be awarded to students who have secured the highest percentage of marks in the Matriculation Examination of any University established by any law for the time being in force in British India, and who also satisfy the University in any supplementary examination that may be demanded by the University.

(3) The Academic Council shall have the power to make ^{Statute} _{6 (b).} Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, busaries, medals and other rewards.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE AWARD OF UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

60. (1) Scholarships shall be awarded at the various University Examinations on the result of such examinations.

If a student becomes entitled to a scholarship on the result of an examination but is not awarded or does not accept the scholarship, such scholarship may be awarded to the next eligible candidate on the list.

Each scholar shall be at once informed of his having been awarded a scholarship. A scholar not notifying the University in writing of his acceptance of the scholarship within one month of the receipt of the Registrar's letter shall be liable to forfeit his scholarship which may be re-awarded.

Regulations
by the
Academic
Council.

(2). Every such scholarship shall be tenable in any one of the constituent Colleges of the University, admitting students for the examination next higher to that on the result of which the scholarship is awarded. A scholarship awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from the first day of A scholarship awarded on the result of the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination shall be tenable for 24 months from provided that if a scholar appears in the M.A. or M.Sc. Examination in the first 12 months, his scholarship shall lapse at the end of unless he passes the examination and continues his studies in the M.A. or M.Sc. in a further subject.

(3) If it should appear at any time that a scholar fails to make satisfactory progress, or has been guilty of gross misconduct or laziness, or has been irregular in attendance, he shall, after due warning in writing, be reported by the Head of the College if he is a pass student, and by the Head of the Department if he is an M.A. or B.A. Honours student to the Academic Council, who may reduce, suspend or withdraw his scholarship.

(4) (a) On the result of the Intermediate (Arts or Science) Examination, scholarships shall be awarded by order of merit. No scholarship shall be awarded to a candidate unless he is placed in the first division.

The percentage of marks in the Faculty of Science qualifying for first class shall, for purposes of eligibility for scholarship only, be deemed to be the same as in the Faculty of Arts.

(b) On the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. Pass Examinations, scholarships shall be awarded by order of merit. No scholarship shall be awarded unless a candidate obtains at least 55 per cent. marks in the aggregate.

(c) For such time as the University of Delhi permits candidates to take up additional papers in any subject in order to qualify themselves for Honours B.A. or B.Sc., scholarships on the results of the B.A. and B.Sc. shall, in general, be awarded by order of merit to candidates taking up Honours in any subject, the order of merit being determined by adding up the marks obtained by the candidates in the aggregate and in the Honours papers. In cases where students do not offer additional Honours papers in any subject but are placed in the first class, they will, for purposes of award of scholarships, take precedence of students, who in the additional Honours papers have secured less than 55 per cent.

(5) In the case of scholarships awarded on the result of the Intermediate Examination, scholarship-holders will be required to take up Honours either by way of additional papers or in an Honours School when such Schools are established in the University.

61. (1) The University fees of all holders of scholarships, stipends, etc., paid by or through the University, shall be deducted from the amount of the scholarships or stipends and not paid separately. If the scholarship or stipend is less than the fees due, the holder will pay as fees the difference between the fees and the scholarship or stipend.

Regulations
by the
Executive
Council.

In either case the student shall sign a receipt in full for the amount of his scholarship and be entitled to receive a receipt for the amount of fee.

(2) All cases of absence from Delhi on the part of a holder of a University scholarship or stipend must be reported to the Treasurer by the Head of the Hall to which the student is attached who will decide what part of the scholarship or stipend shall be paid for the period of absence. Ordinarily, if the absence is unavoidable, payment will be made in full for 15 days of absence in an academic year and at half rate for a further period of 15 days in the same academic year.

PURANCHAND KHATRI SCHOLARSHIPS.

On 6th June, 1922, Mr. Puranchand, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railways, Bombay, made over to the University of Delhi 6 per cent. War Bonds 1930 and 1931, of the value of Rs. 5,000, in order to found the following two scholarships :—

(1) *Harichand Puranchand Khatri Scholarship* :

This scholarship of Rs. 12-8 per month shall be given for one year to the best Hindu Khatri student who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent to the Matriculation held in Delhi during a period of five years from the commencement of the Delhi University Act and such further period as the Governor-General in Council may direct, and joins any one of the Colleges of the University either in the Faculty of Arts or Science.

(2) *Tulsanrani Harichand Puranchand Khatri Scholarship* :

This scholarship of Rs. 12-8 per month shall be given for one year to the best Hindu Khatri student who stands highest in the Faculty of Arts or Science in the Intermediate Examination of the University or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto, and joins any one of the Colleges of the University either in the Faculty of Arts or of Science.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

63. Government of India Notification regarding the award of State Scholarship is given below :—

No. 708.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH.
(EDUCATION.)

Simla, the 14th June, 1922.

FROM

SIR HENRY SHARP, K.T., C.S.I., C.I.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India,

To

DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A.,
Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi,
1, UNDERHILL LANE,
DELHI.

[*Proposal to secure to the University of Delhi the privilege of the Government of India Scholarships open to other Universities.*]

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 2nd June, 1922, with which was forwarded a copy of a resolution passed at the first meeting of the Provisional Executive Council of the University of Delhi, on the subject of securing to that University the privilege of the Government of India Scholarships open to other Universities.

(2) In reply I am to state that on the introduction of the Reforms all the regular State Scholarships, including those for Universities, were provincialised. The Government of India therefore have now no definite scheme for the award of scholarships, and the existing procedure is that students from the major provinces must look to the Government of the province to which they belong for the award of scholarships. In regard to minor Administrations, such as Delhi, Coorg and the North-West Frontier Province, the Government of India are prepared to consider the award of a scholarship only if and when a really good candidate is forthcoming, irrespective of the course of study he proposes to pursue or the class or the community to which he belongs.

(3) Accordingly, should the University of Delhi hereafter consider any of their students to be fully deserving of a scholarship, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, may kindly be addressed on the subject. On the receipt of the application from the Chief Commissioner, the Government of India will accord it their full consideration along with the claims of candidates that may be recommended by other minor Administrations.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) H. SHARP,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDALS.

BASHESHAR NATH GOELA GOLD MEDALS.

64. On 7th June, 1922, Mr. Basheshar Nath Goela, B.A., LL.B., High Court Vakil, Delhi, gave to the University of Delhi 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes 1865 for the value of Rs. 8,600 to found the following three medals :—

(1) *M. Makhan Lal Gold Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to the best Hindu lady candidate in the University of Delhi every year.

(2) *M. Bhola Nath Gold Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded every year to the best Hindu candidate in the B.A. Examination provided he knows Sanskrit.

(3) *L. Jageshar Nath Goela Medal.*

This medal of Rs. 100 shall be awarded to the best candidate in Technical education every year.

THE RAI BAHADUR BRIJMOHANLALL SAHEB MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.

65. On 24th January, 1923, Messrs. Indranarayan Brijmohanlall, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and Moolnarayan Brijmohanlall, District Traffic Superintendent, B.B. & C. I. Railway, gave to the University of Delhi Government Promissory Notes (4 per cent. Conversion Loan) for the value of Rs. 4,000 to found a gold medal in memory of their father Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall, the first Indian District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, a Khatri of Delhi, who retired after serving the Government and the said Railway for 42 years and died at Delhi on 20th September, 1919. The conditions of award are as follows :—

(1) That the corpus of the sum represented by the Rs. 4,000 Government Promissory Notes (4 per cent. Conversion Loan) shall be kept intact, invested in approved securities and only the annual income spent for the award of a gold medal in memory of Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlall Saheb, the first Indian District Traffic Superintendent of the Bombay-Baroda and Central India Railway, a Khatri of Delhi, who retired after serving the Government and the said Railway for 42 years and died at Delhi on the 20th September, 1919.

(2) That every year a gold medal weighing 4 to 5 tolas, and suitably engraved and fitted, shall be awarded to the candidate who passes the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science of

the University of Delhi, being or having been a student of a constituent College of the University of Delhi with the highest percentage of marks. The medal shall be styled "The Rai Bahadur Brijmohanlal Saheb Memorial Gold Medal."

(3) That the candidate to whom the medal may be awarded each year, shall be announced and (if able to be present) shall be presented to the President at the Annual Convocation of the University of Delhi for the presentation to him of the said medal.

(4) That the award of the medal each year shall be duly published as a University Notification in the *Gazette of India* and other papers, with the name of the recipient thereof and the College to which he belonged.

(5) That in the event of two or more candidates obtaining the same highest percentage of marks at the Bachelor of Arts or Science examination, the candidate who obtains the highest percentage of marks in English, shall be awarded the said medal.

(6) That intimation as to the award of the medal with the name of the recipient and his College, with the total number of marks obtained by him, shall be sent every year by the Registrar of the University to the donors or their legal representatives.

(7) That the medal shall not be awarded to any candidate, who fails to obtain at least 50 per cent. of the total number of marks of the papers set at the examination, and in the event of the medal not being awarded to anyone for this reason in any year, the income of the endowment for that year shall be capitalised with the endowment fund.

(8) That this endowment shall continue to exist as long as the University of Delhi exists, but it shall not be competent to the Registrar or the Executive Council of the University of Delhi to transfer this fund to any other University or body without the express written consent of the donors or their legal representatives.

(9) That in the event of the University of Delhi ceasing to exist at any time hereafter, the donors or their legal representatives shall have the right of the possession and disposal of the said fund and securities.

XXIX.—FELLOWSHIP.

ECONOMICS.

66. There shall be a University Fellowship in Economics or Political Science of the value of not less than Rs. 150 per mensem for two or more years for the encouragement of original study under such conditions as the Academic Council may hereafter prescribe by Regulation.

Draft
Statute.

Regulations
by the
Academic
Council.

67. (i) The University Fellowship in Economics or Political Science shall be held by an M.A. of the University provided that not more than five years have elapsed since the taking of his M.A. degree

and that the candidate be not more than 30 years of age at the time of the award.

(ii) The Fellowship shall be awarded on the presentation of a thesis on a selected subject approved by the Academic Council.

(iii) The Fellowship shall be available for study in, or under the supervision of, this or another University under the sanction of the Academic Council.

(iv) The thesis submitted by candidates shall be appraised by two external examiners appointed by the Executive Council in accordance with the procedure provided by the Act; in the event of the two examiners disagreeing in their award, the thesis shall be referred to a third examiner whose judgment shall be final.

(v) Candidates for the Fellowship shall submit the subject of their thesis for the approval of the Academic Council not less than six months before the award is to be made.

(vi) The selected candidate must report himself to the University authority under which he is to prosecute his study within ten months of the award of the Fellowship and the emoluments of the Fellowship shall be paid from the date of such report.

(vii) The Academic Council shall require such reports as it may think fit of the work done by the holder of the Fellowship and shall have the power, in the event of an unsatisfactory report, to suspend payment of the emoluments subject to the confirmation of the Executive Council.

(viii) The Executive Council may, if it think fit, on the recommendation of the Academic Council extend the period of the Fellowship to a third year.

(ix) The Fellow shall be expected to devote the whole of his time to the work undertaken. He shall not join any College except for the purpose of attending lectures bearing on the subject of his work, nor shall he prepare for an examination in any other subject. If a Fellow accepts any other appointment from any date previous to the expiry of his tenure of the Fellowship, he shall thereby forfeit the Fellowship and shall not receive any further emoluments beyond what he has been actually paid.

(x) The result of a Fellow's work, if considered of sufficient merit, and if not published elsewhere, shall be published by the University.

XXX.—UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

68. The Academic Council shall have the power to control ^{Statute} the University Library, to frame Regulations regarding its use, and ^{§ (3).} to appoint a Library Committee to manage the affairs of the University under its own general control.

Statute 16.

69. There shall be a Librarian for the University Library.

Regulations.

70. (1) The Library Committee shall be a Standing Committee of the Academic Council, of which the Librarian shall be *ex-officio* Chairman. The remaining members of the Committee, who shall not exceed eight in number, shall be elected by the Academic Council at its annual meeting.

(2) The elected members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years. But in the event of a casual vacancy in the Library Committee, the Vice-Chancellor shall nominate a member who shall hold office till the next meeting of the Academic Council.

(3) The Library Committee shall prepare an annual report on the working of the Library, and shall present the same to the Academic Council through the Vice-Chancellor at such time as the Academic Council may determine.

(4) Subject to the approval of the Academic Council, the Library Committee shall make regulations for the use of the Library.

(5) The Library Committee shall make arrangements for checking the books of the Library at least once a year during the long vacation.

(6) The undermentioned classes of persons shall be entitled to borrow books from the Library for periods noted against each as also the number of volumes to be issued to them :—

- (a) Members of the Court—2 volumes for 1 month.
- (b) Members of the teaching staffs of the University and of the constituent Colleges—6 volumes for 1 month.

NOTE—Departments would provide and keep copies of Text-books in use with them.

(c) Students on the rolls of the University and of the Colleges, on recommendation of their Principals or University teachers :—

(1) Post-Graduate Students—4 volumes for a fortnight.

(2) Under-Graduate Students—2 volumes for a fortnight.

(d) Other persons under special permission of the Librarian—2 volumes for a fortnight.

(7) Registered Graduates may use the Library but no books may be taken out of the Library by them.

(8) Books of the undermentioned description shall not be issued except under the special permission of the Librarian :—

(a) Manuscripts, Reference, rare and other books specially marked as reserved.

(b) Back volumes and back numbers of periodicals. Members of the teaching staff may, however, borrow these.

(9) No current number of periodicals nor any volume belonging to the Text-books Section may be issued. For one month after the following number of a periodical has reached the University Library, the last number may be issued for one week. The unbound back numbers of periodicals may be issued to the teaching staff for a similar period.

(10) A fine of one anna per day per volume shall be charged for books and periodicals overdue from the borrowers. Eight annas shall be charged as penalty for each borrower's card lost, or damaged before it is used up by the Library entries and returned to the Library, and a duplicate card shall be issued. Penalties for books defaced by marking, or damaged or lost shall be fixed by the Librarian. Defaulters shall be suspended entirely from the use of the Library pending the discharge of their liabilities.

(11) Notices shall be issued to borrowers of Classes 6 (a) and (b), who draw books for one month, for every book at least three days before it is actually due back. Loan of books (excluding the loose numbers of periodicals and books borrowed for vacation) can be renewed after two days provided that they are available. The Librarian may recall any books at any time and charge delay fine at one anna per volume per day if they are not returned in time after such notice of re-call.

(12) Books shall be issued for vacation under special rules but to Under-graduate students only under expressed responsibility of the Principal concerned.

(13) No College shall issue a discharge certificate to any student without obtaining assurance that nothing is due from him to the University Library.

(14) The Library shall be open for 8 hours during the day, the hours of opening being fixed from time to time by the Librarian.

XXXI.—EXAMINATIONS.

A.—General Rules.

(1) The University shall have power to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on, ^{Section} _{37 (1).} persons who—

- (a) have pursued a course of study in the University, or
- (b) are teachers in educational institutions, under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations, and have passed the examinations of the University under like conditions.

Section
4 (2).

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made by the Academic Council in such manner as may be prescribed by the Act and the Ordinances.

Ordinance.

(3) All examinations shall be held in Delhi on such dates as may be fixed, and under such regulations as may be made, by the Academic Council.

B.—Rules regarding the appointment and duties of Examiners and Examination Committees.

Statute
8 (b).

72. (1) Each Faculty shall have power to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committees of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty.

Statute
8 (c).

The Academic Council shall have power to recommend examiners for appointment after report from the Faculties concerned.

Statute
4 (d).

The Executive Council shall have power to appoint all examiners after considering the recommendations of the Academic Council.

Section
37 (2).

(2) If, during the course of an examination, any examiner is, for any cause, incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor * shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy, and shall report the appointment to the Executive Council.

Section
37 (3).

(3) At least one examiner who is not a member of the University shall be appointed for each subject included in a Department of Teaching and forming part of the course which is required for a University degree.

Section
37 (4).

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint Examination Committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to moderate and prepare the results of the examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication.

Regulations
by Academic
Council.

(5) The following Examination Committees shall be appointed annually :—

- (a) For Classical and Vernacular languages.
- (b) For Mathematics and Science.
- (c) For all other subjects.

(6) Each Examination Committee shall consist of three persons, not being examiners in that year in any of the subjects belonging to that Committee, of whom the Academic Council shall appoint one as Chairman of the Committee.

(7) For the purpose of moderating the examination questions in the examination in any subject, an Examination Committee shall have power to call singly for consultation any of the examiners in that

[* Rector in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor.]

subject or the Head of the Department, and for the purpose of moderating the results of an examination, an Examination Committee shall have power to call for consultation any number of the examiners in the subjects belonging to that Committee.

In the case of the M.A. Examination, the examiners in any subject together with the Head of the Department shall sit as a Board, and shall arrange (a) that each paper shall be marked by not less than two examiners independently, and (b) that the marks in all the papers are finally decided by the examiners jointly, before submission to the Examination Committee.

(8) Examiners shall send their papers to the Registrar in sealed covers before a date (normally three months before the date of the examination) to be notified on their appointment by the Registrar on the instruction of the Academic Council. Whenever two or more papers are set in any subject in the examination for any degree, the examiners in those papers may, or if so directed by the Academic Council shall, consult one another in the setting of their papers.

(9) The Registrar shall forward the examination papers in sealed covers to the Chairman of the appropriate Examination Committees, who shall arrange for the Committees to meet, and shall return the papers with amendments to the Registrar before a date notified by him. The Registrar shall then cause the papers to be printed or manifolded under his own supervision.

(10) Examiners shall submit their results to the Registrar in sealed covers before a date fixed by the Academic Council, and he shall forward them to the Chairman of the appropriate Examination Committees for final results to be returned to him by them before a further date fixed by the Academic Council.

(11) Each Examination Committee shall submit a report of its operations to the Academic Council.

(12) The Registrar shall issue instructions to examiners with regard to due provision for secrecy and any other matters incidental to this work.

C.—Rules regarding the Remuneration of Examiners.

73. (1) The rates of remuneration for External Examiners *Ordinance.* shall be:—

	For setting a Paper.	For examining a Paper.	Minimum fee for Examining Papers.
Intermediate	Rs. 50	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 20
B.A. & B.Sc.	75	1 4 0	20
M.A. & M.Sc.	80	2 0 0	20

NOTE.—Where there are two or more examiners examining a paper, each shall be paid 12 annas per paper for the Intermediate, Re. 1.4 per paper for the B.A. or B.Sc. and Rs. 2 per paper for the M.A. or M.Sc.

(2) When the examiner is unable to set and look over the passages for translation into English from any one or more of the Vernaculars specified in the Regulations for the Intermediate and M.A. Examinations, the Executive Council shall appoint suitable persons* to set, look over, and mark the passages for translation and shall pay them the following remuneration :—

INTERMEDIATE, PAPER B.

	Rs. A. P.
For setting the passages in any Vernacular ...	25 0 0
For looking over and marking, per paper ...	0 6 0

M. A., PAPER V.

	Rs.
For setting the passages in any Vernacular ...	... 40
For looking over and marking, per paper ...	... 1
Minimum fee for examining these papers ...	... 10

(3) For the Oral Examination in English, the examiner in the English paper containing Composition shall set a paper without any further remuneration.

(4) The fee for conducting the Oral Examination in English shall be annas eight and twelve for each candidate for the Intermediate and B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations, respectively.

(5) The scale of remuneration for the Oral and Practical Examinations in Science shall be as follows :—

	For setting a paper.	For examining candidates.	Minimum fee.
Intermediate	Rs. ... 50	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. 20
B.A. or B.Sc.	... 65	2 0 0	20
M.Sc.	... 80	5 0 0	30

NOTE.—In F.A. and F.Sc. Science Practical Examinations, where several papers are set for separate batches of students, Rs. 50 shall be paid for the first and Rs. 15 for each subsequent paper. The Head Examiner shall be paid Rs. 50 for other work connected with the Examination, and for re-examining about ten per cent. of the papers examined by the Sub-Examiners the same fee per candidate as is paid to the latter. Remuneration should not be paid for more than 15 per cent. unless the examiner notes his reasons for examining more.

(6) In cases where the presence of an examiner is required in Delhi, he shall draw Travelling and Halting Allowances at the rates * laid down for Members of the Executive Council except that no Travelling Allowance shall be drawable for a servant.

* Members of the Executive Council who do not ordinarily reside in Delhi, when invited to Delhi on official business, are entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances at the following rates :—

(a) For all journeys performed by rail, single first class fare for the member, and a third class fare for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back.

(b) For all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest Railway Station and back.

(c) For each day on which a meeting is attended Rs. 10.

(d) Members required to attend two or more meetings of the University with an interval of one or more days not exceeding three, will be entitled to draw halting allowance at the same rate for those days.

D.—Rules regarding Candidates in Examinations.

74. The Examination Fees shall be as follows:—

Ordinance.

EXAMINATION FEES.

(a) Intermediate in Arts & Science	...	...	Rs. 25
" Teachers and Ex-students	...	..	30
(b) B.A. & B.Sc. ....	...	..	35
" Honours (extra fee)	...	..	20
" (Teachers and Ex-students)	...	..	40
(c) M.A. & M.Sc. ....	...	..	60
" Teachers and Ex-students	...	..	65

Admission of Ex-students to Examinations.

75. (1) If a student of the University fails in an examination ordinance of the University and if the Principal of the College, of which he was a member is unwilling to re-admit him to that College, he may seek re-admission in some other College or Hall or, on the recommendation of the Principal of the College of which he was a member, his name may be placed by the Registrar on a register of ex-students on payment of a fee of Rs. 20.

(2) An ex-student on the register may be admitted to the examination in which he last failed on presentation of a certificate of good moral character from some responsible person countersigned by the Principal of the College of which he was last a member.

(3) The name of any ex-student shall not be borne on the register of ex-students for more than two years from the date of his failure in the last examination for which he appeared from a College or Hall.

Admission of Teachers to Examinations.

76. (1) For purposes of Section 4 (2) (b) of the Act, *ordinances*. "Teachers in educational institutions," shall be understood to be those who are members of the whole-time teaching staffs of educational institutions situated within a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University, and are regularly employed, and have been so employed for the six months previous to making their application. Teachers, who have not served as such throughout the six months previous to their application, may be admitted if they have so served for the two years previous to that period.

(2) A teacher in an educational institution applying for permission to appear at any examination of the University shall submit the following certificates in the forms provided by Regulations:—

(1) That he has fulfilled the condition of service required in paragraph 4 above.

(2) That he has passed not less than two years previously, the examination qualifying for admission to the course of study prescribed for the examination in which he wishes to appear.

(3) That he is of good moral character.

(3) Permission to teachers to appear at any examination of the University may be granted only by the Executive Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Regulation about change of date of birth.

Regulation
by the
Executive
Council.

77. Dates of birth as entered in the University Register of students shall not be altered except (a) on the Registrar being satisfied that there has been a clerical error in either a College office or the University office, or (b) on the Registrar receiving information from the Inspector of Schools concerned that he has ordered an alteration in the School Register from which the date of birth as entered in the University Register was originally taken.

Regulation about shortage of attendance at Lectures.

Regulation
by the
Executive
Council.

78. The Executive Council shall normally not condone a deficiency of more than 5 (five) lectures in any subject and shall normally only accept illness as a reason for such condonation.

XXXII.—THE SEAL AND THE MOTTO.

79. Provisional Seal.



80. Motto.

“Scientia et Mores”

(Knowledge and Character.)

XXXIII.—CONVOCATION.

81. (1) A Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees shall be held annually at Delhi on such date as the Chancellor may fix.

(2) Every candidate for a degree must appear in person at the Convocation to receive that degree unless the Vice-Chancellor for special reasons permits him to take his degree by proxy.

(3) The diplomas and degrees shall bear the signature of the Vice-Chancellor.

(4) The Academic Council shall, from time to time, determine the procedure to be followed at the Convocation.

(5) Special Convocations for conferring degrees or for other purposes may be held on such dates and on such times as the Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, may fix.

Order of Precedence.

82. The following order of precedence shall be observed at the time of Convocations and on other ceremonial occasions :—

1. Chancellor.
2. Pro-Chancellor.
3. Vice-Chancellor.
4. Patrons.
5. Rector.
6. Treasurer.
7. Registrar.
8. Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
9. Dean of the Faculty of Science.
10. Proctor.
11. Librarian.
12. Members of the Executive Council in the order as indicated in Statute 3. Elected Members to be in the order of seniority as determined by the number of votes secured by them at the time of election. Nominated Members in the order of nomination by the Chancellor.
13. Principals of the Colleges.
14. Professors.
15. Readers.
16. Members of the Court.

17. Members of the Academic Council.
18. Members representing the Council of State.
19. Members representing the Legislative Assembly.
20. Doctors of Law.
21. Doctors of Literature.
22. Doctors of Medicine.
23. Doctors of Science.
24. Doctors of Philosophy.
25. Doctors of Music.
26. Doctors in other subjects.
27. Lecturers.
28. Teachers in the University.
29. Masters of Arts.
30. Bachelors of Arts.
31. University Scholars.
32. Under-graduates.

(a) The precedence of persons falling under the same head in the table of precedence will be determined by the order in which their name is enrolled in the University Books.

(b) The first three ex-officers of the University shall rank immediately below the present incumbents of those offices.

(c) Any dispute arising as to precedence or seniority shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor whose decision shall be final.

Academic Costumes.

- (a) Chancellor—purple velvet with 4-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;
- (b) Pro-Chancellor—purple velvet with 3-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;
- (c) Vice-Chancellor—purple velvet with 2-inch gold lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;
- (d) Rector—purple velvet with 3-inch black lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;

- (e) Registrar—purple silk with 2-inch black lace and tufts in front and on the outside of the bottom of the sleeves;
- (f) Doctors—gowns scarlet silk with a band of silk of the colour of the Faculty 2-inch wide running round the neck and front open folds;

- (g) Colours of the various Faculties :—

B.A.	...	Black with white border,
M.A.	...	Black lined throughout with white border,
B.Sc.	...	Black with electric blue border,
M.Sc.	...	Black lined throughout with electric blue.

- (h) Caps :—

Chancellor, Pro-Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor—
Mortar board with gold beading and tassel,

Doctors—Mortar board with silver tassel,

Rector, Registrar, Bachelors and Masters—Mortar board.

XXXIV.—THE PROVIDENT FUND.

83. (1) The University shall constitute, for the benefit of its officers, teachers, clerical staff and servants, in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes, such pension, insurance and provident funds as it may deem fit.

(2) Where any such pension, insurance or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

84. (i) The management of the Provident Fund shall vest in the Executive Council.

(ii) Every employé of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a pay of Rs. 30 per mensem or more shall be required to join the University Provident Fund as a subscriber :

Provided that any person appointed on probation to a substantive appointment whose services terminate before his confirmation shall not be entitled to receive any contribution to the Fund made on his behalf by the University or the interest accruing on such contribution. Any person appointed by the Provincial Executive Council shall be deemed to be on probation until he is confirmed in his appointment by the authority empowered to make such appointment under the Act.

(iii) Subscriptions to the Provident Fund shall be deducted monthly from the Pay Bill of each subscriber at the rate of 8 per cent. of his monthly pay and allowance.

The pay and allowance for purposes of calculating the amount of subscription shall be that as on the 1st April of each year, and the subscription shall not vary with any variation in the pay and allowance of the subscriber during the year. The subscription shall be paid in whole rupees only.

(iv) No subscription or contribution shall be made to the Provident Fund of a subscriber when he is on leave without pay. Subscription during leave with allowances shall be optional.

(v) The University shall make on behalf of each subscriber a monthly contribution to the Fund, expressed in whole rupees, at the rate of 12 per cent. of the pay and allowance on which the amount of his subscription is calculated.

XXXV.—HOLIDAYS.

Regulations
by
Executive
Council.

85. All University offices shall be closed on the gazetted holidays of Government except when otherwise so provided by the Vice-Chancellor, or the Rector in his absence.

XXXVI.—TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

Regulations
by
Executive
Council.

86. (1) Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Court, and those of the Academic Council, or of any other body or bodies of the University, who do not ordinarily reside in Delhi, when invited to Delhi on official business, are entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances for attending meetings of the University, other than a Convocation, at the following rates:—

(a) For all journeys performed by rail, single first class fare for the member, and a third class fare for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back;

(b) for all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back; and

(c) for each day on which a meeting is attended, Rs. 10.

(2) Members required to attend two or more meetings of the University with an interval of one or more days not exceeding three will be entitled to draw halting allowance at the same rate for those days.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor will be entitled to draw travelling and halting allowances at the following rates :—

(a) For all journeys performed by rail, double first class fare for himself, and double third class for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence to Delhi and back ;

(b) for all journeys performed by road, one rupee per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back ; and

(c) for each day on which a meeting is attended, Rs. 20.

(4) All servants of the University required to travel on duty will be entitled to draw travelling and halting and other allowances according to the rules for the time being in force respecting Government servants drawing the same pay.

(5) All bills for payment under these regulations must be presented on the annexed form within 6 months of the date or dates on which the expenses were incurred.

(6) Bills delayed longer than 6 months may be paid by the Vice-Chancellor at his discretion.

(7) All claims under these Regulations will be paid by the Treasurer who will refer any dispute relating thereto to the Vice-Chancellor for final disposal.

(8) In the event of its appearing likely at any time that the amount provided in the budget for this purpose is insufficient to meet all claims arising under these Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor or the Executive Council may, either wholly or in part, suspend the operation of these Regulations in the case of members attending meetings of the University other than the Vice-Chancellor, Members of the Executive Council, Members of the Court, and those of the Academic Council.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.
Travelling and Halting Allowance Bill of

Halting Allowance

I certify that the above bill is in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, and is otherwise in order.

Head of the Department in which the servant is employed.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

exceeds Rs. 20.

* Required in the case of a servant only.

XXXVII.—“AD EUNDEM” DEGREES.

87. (a) For a period of five years from the commencement of the Act (i.e., 1st of May, 1922), all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi may apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

Statute 15.

(b) all graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

88. (i) No person shall be admitted to an *ad eundem* degree Statute 23. unless he pays the following fee to the University, namely—

(a) for a Bachelor's degree	... Rs. 10
(b) for a Master's degree	... .. 20 and
(c) for a Doctor's degree	... .. 50

(ii) Application for conferment of an *ad eundem* degree shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar upon the form prescribed for the purpose [vide Appendix A], and shall be accompanied by the original diploma or certificate on which the applicant bases his claim for such degree:

Provided that the Vice-Chancellor may, for sufficient cause, dispense with the production of such original diploma or certificate and accept other evidence in support of the application.

(iii) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, the application shall be referred for decision to the Vice-Chancellor who shall have power to pass thereon the orders for the grant of an *ad eundem* degree.

XXXVIII.—REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

89. The following persons shall, on payment of such fees as Statute 15. may be prescribed by the Statutes, be entitled to have their names enrolled in the register of registered graduates, namely—

(a) for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act [i.e., 1st of May, 1922], all graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or of any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi and apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University; and

(b) graduates of the University of three years' standing and upwards.

Statute 22.

90. (i) Application for enrolment in the register of registered graduates shall be made in the applicant's own handwriting to the Registrar in the form prescribed for the purpose [vide Appendix B.].

(ii) No graduate shall be entitled to have his name enrolled, and retained in the register of registered graduates except on payment of the following fees, namely—

(a) an initial fee of Rs. 10; and

(b) an annual fee of Rs. 3; or a compound fee of Rs. 30.

NOTE.—[Resolution No. 136 of the Provisional Executive Council held on 18th December, 1922: "That in the matter of registration of graduates, the initial fee be held to include the first year annual fee and the composition fee be held to include the initial fee.]

(iii) On the Registrar being satisfied that the application is in order, and after receipt of the prescribed fee, he shall cause the name of the applicant to be enrolled in the register.

(iv) The annual fee shall be payable in advance by the 1st day of October every year. If any registered graduate fails to pay the fee by that date, the Registrar shall cause his name to be removed from the register.

(v) A registered graduate whose name has been removed under clause (iv) of this Statute may, at any time, by payment of all arrears to the University, have his name re-enrolled in the register of registered graduates.

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• Appendix A.

Form of Application for admission to an ad eundem degree.
To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI,
DELHI.

SIR,

1. I request to be admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of _____ of the University of Delhi.

2. The fee of Rs. _____ is forwarded herewith.

Or

I attach to this application a receipt for the fee of Rs. _____ which I have deposited in the Imperial Bank of India to the credit of the University.

3. My ^{diploma} _{certificate} on which I base my claim to be admitted to the *ad eundem* degree of the University is forwarded herewith for perusal. It may be returned to me when done with.

4. I hereby declare that I have duly obtained the degree of _____ in the University of _____

on _____

and the diploma filed by me was given to me _____

* but that I am unable to produce my diploma, and submit the following evidence in proof of my having obtained the degree mentioned above. (The evidence must follow.)

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Designation.)

* To be used in case the diploma is not produced.

Appendix B.

(Form of Application for Enrolment in the Register of Registered Graduates.)

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI,

DELHI.

SIR,

I request that my name be enrolled in the Register of Registered Graduates. I forward herewith the sums specified on the margin, a receipt for the sums specified on the margin which I deposited in the Imperial Bank of India to the

Rs. 10 as initial fee (which includes the first year annual fee, Rs. 3/-) credit of the University
 Rs. 30 as compounded (life) fee (which includes the initial fee, Rs. 10/-)

My original diploma certificate on which I base my claim to be enrolled as a registered graduate is submitted for perusal. It may be returned to me when done with.

My full address is :—

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Name.	Father's Name.	Religion.	Caste.	Degree or Degrees with Dates. B.A. or B.Sc. M.A. or M.Sc.	College or Colleges from which Degree or Degrees were taken.	Occupation and address.

XXXIX.—HONORARY DEGREES.

91. The University shall have the power to confer honorary ^{Section} degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid ⁴ (3). down in the Statutes.

92. Every proposal for the conferment of an honorary degree ^{Section} shall be subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor. ^{9 (6)}.

93. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees ^{Statute 14.} shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council, and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation :

Provided that, in cases of urgency, the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

(2) Any honorary degree conferred by the University may, with the previous approval of two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Court and the sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the Executive Council.

REGISTERED GRADUATES, 1922-23.

1. Abbas, Saiyad Nasir, Esq., M.B., B.S., Lecturer on Surgery, Tibbia College, Delhi.
2. Abdul Aziz, H., Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Sadar Bazar, Delhi.
3. Abdul Hakim, Esq., B.A., Clerk, Q.-M.G.'s Branch, A.H.-Q., Delhi.
4. Abdur Rabb, Esq., B.A., Asst., P. & T. Branch, P.W.D., G. of I., Delhi.
5. Abdur Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Delhi.
6. Abdur Rahman, Mirza, Esq., B.A., Supdt., Press Branch, C.I.D., Delhi.
7. Abdur Qadir, Khan Saheb, Maulvi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Raisina (Amraoti Camp, Berar).
8. Abdus Samad, Syed, Esq., B.A., The Capital Pharmacy, Fatehpuri, Delhi.
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11. Ajudhia Prasad, Esq., B.A., Asst., Auditor-General's Office, Delhi.
12. Ali Ahmad Khan, Esq., B.A., Home Dept., G. of I., Delhi.
13. Aman-ul-Haq, Qazi, Esq., B.A., B.T., Head Master, D.B. A.-V. High School, Mahrauli, Delhi.
14. Asghar Husain, Syed, Esq., B.A., Asst. Master, Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi.
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16. Aziz Ahmad, Mirza, Esq., M.A., Asst., Dept. of Education & Health, G. of I., Delhi.
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23. Bakshi Chanan Shah, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Income-Tax Officer, Delhi.
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28. Balkishan Das, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.

29. Balwant Rai, Esq., B.A., Treasury Officer, Delhi.
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276. Slake Chandra, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Peepal Mahadeo, Delhi.
277. Sri Ram, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Hindu College, Delhi.
278. Sri Narayan, Esq., B.A., L.T., Asst. Master, Anglo-Sanskrit Vernacular Jubilee High School, Delhi.
279. Sohan Singh, Esq., B.A., Asst., Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, Delhi.
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281. Sukhbasi Lal, Esq., B.A., Peepal Mahadeo, Delhi.
282. Sukumar Das, Esq., B.A., B.L., Assistant-in-Chief, Solicitor's Branch, Legislative Department, Government of India, Delhi.
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288. Tek Chand, the Hon'ble Dewan, B.A., I.C.S., Commissioner, Ambala Division, Ambala, Member, Council of State, Delhi.
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293. Verma, Madan Lal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Kucha Sohan Lal, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi.
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298. Young, Rev. P.N.F., M.A., Lecturer, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
299. Zafar Hasan, Maulavi, B.A., Asst. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Khirki Tafazzul Husain, Delhi.
300. Zikr-ur-Rahman, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Billimaran Street, Delhi.

LIST OF GRADUATES.

List of persons upon whom Honorary Degrees have been conferred under the Delhi University Act, Section 4 (3) and Statute 14 (1).

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Monday, 26th March, 1923.

1. His EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE EARL OF READING P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, *First Chancellor of the University of Delhi.*
2. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur DR. MIAN SIR MUHAMMAD SHAFI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.Litt., Barrister-at-Law, Vice-President and Law Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council, *First Pro-Chancellor of the University of Delhi.*

DOCTOR OF LETTERS.

Monday, 26th March, 1923.

1. DR. H. S. GOUR, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law of Nagpur, *First Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi.*

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1923.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Division
SANSKRIT.		
74	Kanti Prasada, St. Stephen's College	III
MATHEMATICS.		
113	Ram Rakha Aggarwal, St. Stephen's College	I
HISTORY.		
114	S. Mushtaq Ahmad, St. Stephen's College	III
115	Sri Ram Sharma, St. Stephen's College	II
116	Sheo Parshad, St. Stephen's College	III
PHILOSOPHY.		
156	A. Osmond, St. Stephen's College	I

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Honours School in Mathematics.

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.

Roll Name of Candidate. Divn.

No.

24 Sant Ram Sharma . . . II

Roll

No. Name of Candidate. Divn.
HINDU COLLEGE.

640 Dashrath Sharma . . . I

642 Bhagwant Kishore
Bhatnagar II

643 Lal Bahadur II

644 Narain Shankar Mathur II

647 Sri Ram Gupta III

657 Tribhawan Pati Sharma II

659 Har Narain Sharma . . II

660 Mohd. Masud Bilfaqih . II

661 Man Mohan Lal . . . II

662 Suraj Mal III

670 Prem Sarup Kapur . . III

671 Dayal Sahai Mathur . . III

672 Hari Prasad Loomba . . II

673 Ishwar Datta Gupta . . II

674 Kanwar Hari Datta . . II

675 Krishna Chandra Sharma II

676 Kanwar Lal Gupta . . II

677 Santokh Singh II

678 Rama Nand Goela . . II

680 Harjiwan Lal II

681 Brij Bhusan Lal II

682 Gir Raj Kishore II

683 Bhim Sain Jain III

684 Har Kishori Chaturvedi II

689 Naurangi Lal Gupta . . III

692 Lakshmi Chandra Gupta II

695 Prem Krishna Shuglu . . II

696 Raj Bahadur Mathur . . III

697 Benarsi Das Mathur . . III

700 Shiv Narain Mathur . . III

703 Ishwar Dayal III

705 Jagdish Rai III

Roll

No. Name of Candidate. Divn.

707 Ramanand Singh . . III

709 Shive Charan Das . . III

711 Har Sarup Kaship . . II

HONOURS.

Dashrath Sharma—*History*.

Bhagwant Kishore

Bhatnagar—*English*.

Har Narain Sharma

—*Persian*.

Mohd. Masud Bilfaqih

—*Persian*.

Manmohan Lal—*Persian*.

Kanwar Lall Gupta

—*History*.

Santokh Singh—*History*.

Rama Nand Goela

—*History*.

Banarsi Das Mathur

—*Philosophy*.

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

712 Kanhayya Lal Aggarwal II

713 Mukhi Ram Sharma . . II

714 Ram Sarup Varma . . III

715 Ram Chandra Bharti . . II

716 Badam Singh Sharma . . II

717 Mahendra Singh, alias

Khet Ram II

718 Vijai Singh III

719 Ram Sarup Gupta . . III

725 Jagdish Prasad Sharma . . III

726 Har Narayan Jain . . II

728 Kunj Lal Sharma . . III

729 Partab Singh Varma . . III

734 Lahri Singh III

736 Ratan Singh Chaudhry . . II

Roll

No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
737	Khushbakht Rai Loomba	III
738	Mohindra Nath Goyal	III
ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.		
739	Mange Ram Varma	II
740	Ram Sarup	II
741	Indra Narain Khanna	II
742	Hari Lal Gupta	II
743	Lal Singh Luthar	II
744	Bhim Singh	III
745	Kanwal Singh	II
747	Asa Ram Kanshi Asar	II
749	Ratan Lal Gupta	II
750	A. W. Ayyub Ahmad	II
751	Jawahir Lal	II
752	Lal Chand Jain	III
756	Abbas Ali	II
757	Kh. Rahmat Ullah	II
760	Mohd. Yamin	II
761	Yaqub	III
764	Uma Kishore	II
766	Pitam Singh Jain	I
767	Naresh Chandra Gupta	I
768	Mohammad Nazir Ahmad Hashmi	II
769	Kirpa Narain	I
770	Bishambara Dayal Chaudhri	III
771	Chatar Behari Lal	II
772	Amar Nath Khanna	II
773	Sri Chand	II
774	Radha Raman Sarkar	II
776	R. F. Maccune	II
777	Pt. Chand Bahadur Koul	II
779	Ch. Mohd. Abdullah Cheema	III
780	Kundan Lal Sharma	II
781	Kalu Ram Gupta	II
782	D. Raja Ram	II

Roll

No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
783	Achil Behari Lall Bisya	II
784	George A. David	II
785	Amar Nath Aindlay	II
786	Shara Krishna	III
787	Sham Singh	II
788	Radha Lal	II
790	Umrao Singh	III
791	Sham Sundar Gujrati	III
793	Ram Sarup Gupta	II
794	Raghubar Dayal Gupta	II
795	Prabhakar Das Bipal	III
796	Mohan Lall Beri	II

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236	Daulat Ram Gupta, Teacher	III
243	Har Sahai	III
244	Amrit Prasad Sharma	II
245	Manohar Lal Sharma	III
252	Jagan Nath Bhardwaj	III
256	Pearey Lal	III
258	Manohar Lall Gupta	III
260	Tek Chand Gupta	II
265	Syed Zishan Husain	III
266	Radhey Lall	II
268	Pandit Gobind Nath Raina	II
269	Dip Chand Chaudhri	III
270	Mukhtar Abid	III
271	Sewa Ram Sharma	III
272	Anand Behari Lal Mathur	III

HONOURS.

Ram Sarup	<i>Economics.</i>
Ratan Lal Gupta	<i>Economics.</i>
A. W. Ayyub Ahmad	<i>Economics.</i>
Amar Nath Aindley	<i>Economics.</i>
Radhe Lal	<i>Philosophy.</i>

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.			
HINDU COLLEGE.								
1090	Mai Dayal Jaina	I	1141	Mange Ram Sharma	I			
1093	Bishambar Nath Gupta	II	1142	Lakshmi Chand	I			
1094	Dwarka Nath	I	1143	Gobind Lal Sharma	II			
1096	Phul Singh Kashap	I	1144	Ripu Damanpaul	I			
1097	India Bal Gupta	I	1145	Rama Rishi Sharma	I			
1098	Bhagwan Das Jain	II	1148	Deoki Nandan Gupta	II			
1099	Subadha Chandra Bose	I	1149	Shishupal Singh	II			
1100	Shive Shankra Mathur	II	1150	Prabhu Dyal Sharma	II			
1102	Pehkar Mal Gupta	I	1151	Vishwa Nath	II			
1103	Kesho Ram Jain	I	1152	Amar Nath Gupta	II			
1105	Chaman Lal Gupta	I	1153	Mukat Behari Lal Mathur	II			
1107	Trilok Chandra	II	1154	Ganga Ram Sharma	I			
1108	Mohal Lal Talwar	II	1155	Ram Singh Gupta	III			
1109	Kidar Nath	II	1156	Yad Ram Sharma	II			
1112	Shambu Dayal Bhargava	II	1163	Avatar Narain Bahadur	II			
1113	Nazim Ali	II	1164	Azmat Ullah Beg	II			
1114	Bhagwant Singh	II	ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.					
1115	Rajindar Parshad	II	1166	Mahabir Prasad Jain	I			
1117	Sham Lal Gupta	II	1172	Fateh Singh	II			
1118	Jugal Kishore	II	1173	Dalip Singh Chowdhri	I			
1120	Chunni Lal Gupta	II	1174	Ragho Ram	I			
1121	Ratan Lal Murgauji	II	1176	Jain Das Premi	II			
1122	Vinai Chand Jain	II	1178	Bimal B. Mitter	III			
1123	Bharat Singh Kalijai	II	1180	Jai Behari Lal, I.	I			
1124	Dwarka Parshad Bhatnagar	II	1182	Kanwar Ripusudan Singh	II			
1125	Laxmi Narain	II	1184	Yajneshwar Prasad Varma	III			
1131	Suraj Parasad Mathur	II	1186	Baljit Singh Sharma	III			
RAMJAS COLLEGE.								
1132	Amir Singh Jatrana	II	1188	Uttam Chand Jain	II			
1133	Kanwar Raghubir Singh Chauhan	II	1189	Sh. Nazir Hasan Quddusi	I			
1134	Shiam Narain Jamdagni	II	1190	Ch. Zia-ud-Din	II			
1135	Nawal Singh	I	1192	Sheikh Faiyaz Ali	II			
1136	Umrao Singh	I	1193	Nathoo Ram Gergue	II			
1138	Chandu Lal Jain	II	1196	Harish Chandra	II			
1139	Gyan Prakash	I	1197	Mirza Abdul Hamid Beg	III			
1140	Kripal Chandra	I	1198	Raghu Raj Kumar Mathur	II			

Roll

No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn.
1199	Chuttan Singh	III
1201	Durga Prasad (Puri)	II
1202	Hira Lal Jain	II
1205	Jae Behari	II
1207	Padam Prasad	II
1208	Sham Narain	II
1209	Amar Singh	III
1210	Chuni Lal Chahar	II
1211	Indar Pal Singh	II
1212	Khwaja Nazir Hasan	III
1213	Khwaja Barkat Ullah	II
1214	Mohan Lal Varma	III
1216	Mahabir Dayal	II
1221	Prabhu Lal Godara	II
1223	Romesh Chandra Gupta	II
1224	Saran Behari Tawakley	III
1225	S. Mohammad Ahsan Rizwi	II
1226	Syed Salik Husain	III
1228	Bhola Mal	I

Ex-Students.

850	Tribhuwan Nath Sheopory	II
853	Chaman Lal	III

Roll

No.	Name of Candidate.	Divn
854	P. Kishan Gopal	III
857	Farhatullah Khan	II

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

	HINDU COLLEGE.
632	Gajraj Singh Rao
634	Mohindra Singh

RAMJAS COLLEGE.

635	Khazan Singh Verma
636	Ram Pershad

MEDICAL GROUP.

	HINDU COLLEGE.
51	Raj Behari Lall
55	Kanhiya Lall
56	Nand Lal Topa
58	Jyoti Swarup Bhatnagar
61	Sh. Ishtiaq Ahmad
69	Madan Gopal Mathur
70	Muhammad Saghir Ahmad Hashmi
71	Aizaz-ud-Din Ahmad
73	Kali Das Kapur
74	Hazari Lal Swami
77	Nagina Mall Gupta
79	Bhagwati Prasad Sarin
82	A. Q. Rizwi

Appendices.

- A.—Form of Application for Admission to the University of Delhi.
- B.—Form of Students' Register of Enrolment.
- C.—Form of Register of Registered Graduates.
- D.—Form of "*Ad Eundem*" Degree.
- E.—Form of Honorary Degree.

A

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.

1. Name of Candidate :
2. Father's name
Legal guardian's name (if the father is dead)
3. Place of residence
4. Candidate's age, caste and religion
5. Educational Institutions previously attended :

Name of Institution.	Date of joining.	Date of leaving.
----------------------	------------------	------------------

6. Recognised examinations at which the candidate has appeared :—

Name of Examination.	University or Board.	Year.	Division or Class obtained.
----------------------	-------------------------	-------	--------------------------------

7. Course of study (with subjects) to which admission is sought :—
8. College or Hall in which the candidate would prefer to reside;
or
College or Hall to which the candidate would prefer to be attached
9. Name, occupation, address and relationship to the candidate of the person with whom the candidate desires to reside (to be filled in if the candidate desires to be admitted as a non-resident student)
10. Date of application
11. Signature of candidate (in full)

FORM OF STUDENTS' REGISTER OF ENROLMENT.

C FORM OF REGISTER OF REGISTERED GRADUATES.

REGISTER OF GRADUATES.

Registered No.

James

Father's Name -

Degree or Degrees taken with dates

College or Colleges from which Degree or Degreees were taken

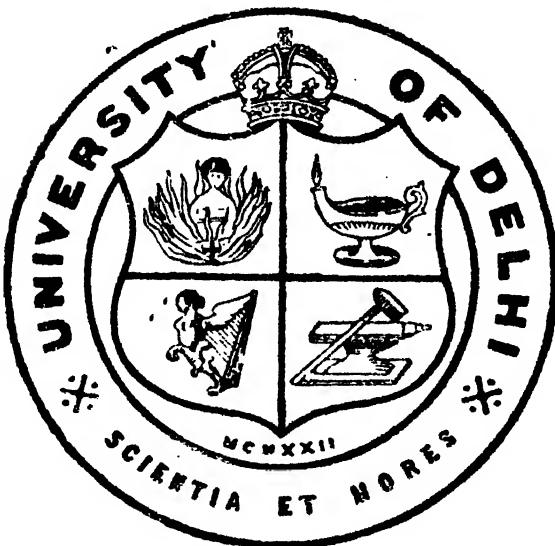
Date of Registration:-

Caste

D

FORM OF "AD EUNDEM" DEGREE.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.



WHEREAS it is provided by Clause 15 of the First Statutes of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (VIII of 1922) that, for a period of five years from the commencement of the said Act, all Graduates of three years' standing or upwards of any other Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any University in the United Kingdom, who reside or carry on business in the Province of Delhi may apply to the University to be granted *ad eundem* degrees of the University;

AND WHEREAS the said Act came into force on the first day of May, 1922;

AND WHEREAS a Statute, herein before referred to, was duly passed prescribing a fee for the registration of such Graduates;

AND WHEREAS.....has applied to the University to be granted the *ad eundem* degree of.....by reason of his possessing the like degree of.....of the University of.....;

AND WHEREAS the said.....is proved to be a graduate of three or more year's standing of the afore-mentioned University,

NOW BY VIRTUE OF THE AUTHORITY conferred on me by the said University Act and pursuant to the said Statute, I hereby confer upon the said.....the *ad eundem* degree of.....and admit the said.....to all the privileges appurtenant to the holder of such degree, subject to all the provisions of the Law, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules now in force or that may hereafter be made.

Signed and Sealed this.....day of.

.19

Registrar,
University of Delhi.

Vice-Chancellor,
University of Delhi.

E

FORM OF HONORARY DEGREE.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI.



THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the Degree of.....
 in this University was conferred *Honoris Causa* on.....

 at the Convocation held on the.....

.....19.....

Registrar,

University of Delhi.

Chancellor,

University of Delhi

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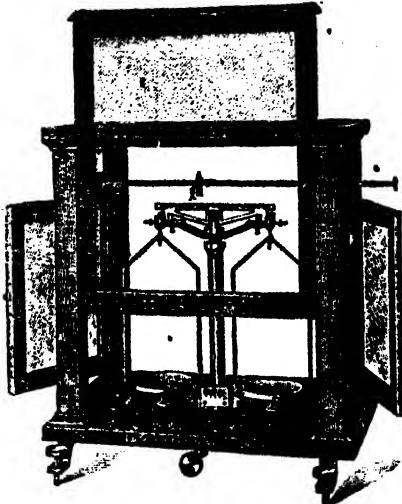
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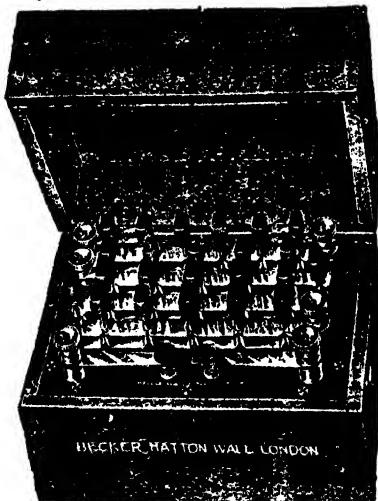
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